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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday. Overcast, rain. Temp 12-19 (53-66) Friday. Cool with showers clearing later. LONDON: Thursday. Cloudy with showers. Temp. 11-19 (52-66) Friday. Variable. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday. Cloudy. Temp. 14-25 (61-77). NEW YORK: Thursday. Cloudy. Temps 19-28 (66-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs. 7
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Lebanon	B.2.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M	Nigeria	70 K.
France	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	LT. 15
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£9.00	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,661 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1978 Established 1887

United Press International

Rescue workers clearing the ruins of a building wrecked by the earthquake that struck Salonika Tuesday night.

Many Residents Flee

18 Killed in Greek Quake; Parts of Salonika in Ruins

From Wire Dispatches

SALONIKA, Greece, June 21 (AP) — At least 18 persons were killed and 150 injured in an earthquake that devastated large areas of Salonika, Greece's second-largest city, and sent most of the 600,000 residents fleeing to the countryside.

The quake, which registered 6.5 on the Richter scale, struck at 11:03 p.m. yesterday after a month of lesser tremors. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, also in the Balkan earthquake belt, were shaken but reported no casualties.

People jumped from balconies. Persons trapped beneath the ruins cried for help.

"The damage and disruption is quite serious," Gov. Costas Pylarinos said, "but with most of the city being new it has resisted remarkably well. It could have been worse."

New buildings appeared to withstand the shock well. But older buildings were badly damaged. Many had been cracked by the earlier shocks.

'Deserted Battle Zone'

"The place looks like a deserted battle zone," an office worker said. "There is broken glass and fallen plaster everywhere."

But apart from a collapsed apartment building, authorities said, the most serious damage was confined to older buildings in the center of the city.

Streets were littered with chunks of concrete, broken glass and the battered remains of cars half-buried under the debris. Police and army patrols moved through the streets, searching through the debris, helping the homeless and guarding shops against looters.

A historic landmark, the medieval White Tower that was once converted into a prison, lost part of its battlements.

At least 11 persons were killed in an 8-story, 45-family apartment that collapsed. Doris Sofianou, 45, who survived with her sister in their fifth floor home, said: "By the time we turned to go the walls were crumbling, with a great noise like the coming of hell. I felt the walls pinning me down and holding me pinioned. I felt pain all over my body."

Lying in a tent hospital because authorities believed that regular hospitals were not yet safe, she added: "Through the dust I could see the sky because the ceiling had opened up."

Police said that at least five persons died of heart attacks. Other victims included a Yugoslav tourist whose hotel roof collapsed and a person who died near Serres, about 50 miles from Salonika.

Taxi driver Nikos Goumas was watching a replay of a World Cup soccer game on televison.

"Suddenly the TV set began shaking," he said. "I thought it had gone out of focus but when the walls of my apartment started cracking and the ceiling falling, I realized what was happening. It was like a train going through my apartment."

The exodus caused huge traffic jams and left the city to policemen, firemen, soldiers and other rescue workers.

Six survivors were dug from the ruins of the apartment building. Electricity was cut off. Many water pipes were broken. Emergency communications with the rest of Greece were installed. Help was rushed from Athens, 190 miles to the south.

"The city was shaking like a leaf," journalist Nikos Soliopoulos said.

The epicenter of the quake was at Lake Volvi, about 30 miles east of here. Lake Volvi also was the center of tremors on Monday that gave a local man a fatal heart attack and sent 10 persons to hospitals with injuries or shock.

The strongest of Monday's shocks registered 5.2 on the Richter scale. Another tremor on May 24 registered 5.7.

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one whole number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. An earthquake of 6 can cause severe damage; a quake registering 7 is capa-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Press International

A row of cars on a Salonika street wrecked by falling debris during the earthquake Tuesday night.

Activists Tried for 'Hooliganism'

Russia Exiles 2 Jews for Protests

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP) — Soviet courts today ordered two of Moscow's most prominent Jewish activists into exile in remote parts of Russia as punishment for protesting the government's refusal to let them emigrate to Israel, friends and relatives of the defendants said.

Vladimir Slepak, 50, and Ida Nudel, 47, went on trial in separate, closed Moscow courts this morning on charges of "malicious hooliganism." They were convicted and sentenced by midafternoon, the dissident sources said.

U.S. Embassy observers and Western correspondents were barred from the trials, as were relatives and friends of the defendants.

As Mr. Slepak was taken away by the police, someone on the courthouse grounds turned a high-pressure hose on reporters and dissidents talking outside the court. The group was soaked but no one was hurt.

Jewish sources said Miss Nudel, who is married but uses her maiden name, was exiled for four years. An economist, she first applied for an exit visa in 1971 but was turned down on national-security grounds. She says her work involved no defense or security matters.

Her husband, Yuli Brind, was allowed to emigrate in 1975.

Zinovy Rashkovsky, Mr. Slepak's brother-in-law, said the radio-electronics engineer — who has waited eight years for an exit visa — was banished for five years.

The two could have received maximum terms of five years at hard labor. There was no immediate word on when or where they would be sent.

In 1976, the presidential candidate Jimmy Carter sent Mr. Slepak a telegram of support, an apparent preview of the human-rights campaign he launched when he entered the White House.

No U.S. Comment

There was no immediate official U.S. comment on the verdicts.

In London, a British women's group campaigning on behalf of Soviet Jews said it was "shocked at these horrific sentences."

The "malicious hooliganism" charges were based on separate incidents in which Mr. Slepak and Miss Nudel hung banners outside their Moscow apartments to protest government refusal to grant them exit visas.

In both cases, authorities told friends and relatives to return tomorrow morning to hear details of the trials, presumably including word on where the defendants would be sent.

Mr. Slepak and Miss Nudel have 10 days in which to appeal, and friends said they expected to exercise that option.

Wife Is Ill

Mr. Slepak's wife, Maria, arrested with her husband June 1, was being treated for an ulcer at a Moscow hospital and her trial has been postponed, friends said.

The son of a Bolshevik revolutionary, Mr. Slepak has one son who married an American and emigrated, and another who is now in hiding to avoid the Soviet draft.

Mr. Slepak was a mainstay of Moscow's Jewish community and headed a group that aids Jews seeking to emigrate. He also was one of the last remaining active members of the Helsinki human rights group that monitored Soviet compliance with the 1975 accord on East-West relations.

The Helsinki group was founded in 1976 by Yuri Orlov, a dissident physicist sentenced last month to seven years in a labor camp and five years of banishment from Moscow.

Vladimir Slepak

Japan Air Lines Strike

TOKYO, June 21 (AP) — The Japan Air Lines cabin crew union struck for a third consecutive day today in demand of a higher summer bonus. The strike scrubbed 63 of 126 international and domestic flights.

But Still Feel Confident

NATO Aides See Threat In Soviet Naval Strength

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 21 (AP) — The growth of Soviet naval power poses increasing danger to NATO's ability to keep shipping lanes open to Europe in case of war, top NATO officials said yesterday.

"The Soviet threat is very dangerous," said Joseph Luns, secretary general of the alliance. "The threat from the Soviet Navy is the greatest in the Atlantic and the North Sea."

"Their capability to interdict lines of communication is the capability that poses the greatest danger," U.S. Adm. Isaac Kidd Jr. added at a press conference in conjunction with a three-day NATO symposium on sea power.

Adm. Kidd, the supreme allied commander of the Atlantic, said that 10 years ago the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" listed control of the seas as the Soviet Navy's 11th most important mission.

The admiral said that a recent edition of the book listed this as the No. 2 objective.

Apparently Confident "It means that they're apparently confident," Adm. Kidd said. "That's what their navy is for."

The admiral said that the Soviet Union has strengthened and modernized its fleet by spending huge amounts of money on it in the last decade.

"They're spending two national fortunes to acquire sea power," Adm. Kidd continued. "Ships are expensive, and the Soviet Union is putting its money where its mouth is.

"They're spending one national fortune to build sea power and another national fortune to build it quickly," he said. "There isn't one nation in the history of the world that has built this type [of Navy] without planning to use it," the admiral said.

Paintings Stolen In Marseilles

MARSEILLES, June 21 (AP) — Impressionist paintings valued at about 16 million francs ($3.5 million) were in a truck stolen here early today, police announced.

The 13 paintings included Gauguin's Portrait of Madelaine Bernard, valued at 10 million francs ($2.2 million), a Sisley, Lane of Poplars Near Moret, valued at 4 million francs ($860,000), and another Sisley, The Yellow Scarf.

The paintings had been among a collection of 19th century French works exhibited recently in Peking and in Seoul under the auspices of the French Foreign Ministry, and were being returned to museums around France.

On Crowded Bus Near Genoa

Red Brigades Slay Police Investigator

NERVI, Italy, June 21 (UPI) — The Red Brigades killed a police anti-terrorist investigator on a crowded rush-hour bus today as a verdict neared in the trial of 46 suspected Brigades members.

The slaying by the Red Brigades — the gang that kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro — followed a night of bombings in three Italian cities, including one for which the Brigades also claimed responsibility.

Police investigator Antonio Esposito, 36, was gunned down by two young men who fired 12 bullets into him as he rode the bus from his home in Genoa to Nervi.

Shortly after the attack, an anonymous telephone caller told a Genoa newspaper: "This is the Red Brigades. This morning at 8:30 we executed Antonio Esposito."

The police said the two gunmen, described by witnesses as young, got on the bus in Genoa, made their way through the crowd to Mr. Esposito's side on the rear platform, pulled out 7.65mm semiautomatic pistols and fired a dozen shots into his body.

The gunmen then brushed past terrified passengers, jumped from the bus and into a waiting getaway car with two accomplices, the police said.

Mr. Esposito had been responsible for several investigations into Red Brigades activities, including the June, 1976, killing of Genoa prosecutor Francesco Coco. He personally arrested suspected gang member Giuliano Naria in connection with the Coco killing.

The attack occurred as the six members of the jury in Turin began their third day of deliberations in the 3½-month trial of the 46 suspected Red Brigades members, including the gang's founder, Renato Curcio, and 14 other suspected gang leaders.

Tells OAS U.S. Will Not Be Deterred

Carter Vows Action on Rights

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 21 (IHT) — President Carter, pledging that his administration "will not be deterred" from promoting human rights, declared today that the United States will take measures against those nations that flagrantly violate human rights.

Addressing Latin American foreign ministers at the opening session of the Organization of American States assembly, Mr. Carter stressed the human-rights theme that is expected to dominate the annual session.

"My government will not be deterred from our open and enthusiastic policy of promoting human rights — including economic and social rights — in whatever ways we can," the president said.

"We prefer to take actions that are positive, but where countries persist in serious violations of human rights we will continue to demonstrate that there are costs to the flagrant disregard of international standards, he said"

A 'Measure of Progress'

Mr. Carter said history is moving "toward the expansion of human rights," and he applauded what he said was a "measure of progress" achieved in Latin America during the past year in realizing that objective.

"In many countries, political prisoners have been released, states of siege lifted, or constraints on freedom of the press loosened," he said. "In the coming year, we hope for more progress. For many in Latin America, the struggle has just begun. But the direction of history toward the expansion of human rights is clear."

The president called the Panama Canal treaties, signed by him and Gen. Omar Torrijos in Panama City last week, the "beginning of a new era of inter-American understanding, reflecting a new spirit of commitment and cooperation."

'Good Omen'

The resolution of the canal issue, achieved after years of negotiation, "should be a good omen that other disputes in our hemisphere can be settled peacefully," Mr. Carter said. He made reference to border disputes that remain as sources of tension in Latin America.

The president said he was convinced that the peoples of the American hemisphere "want a world in which citizens of every country are free from torture, arbitrary arrest, and prolonged detention without trial — free to participate in the determination of their own destiny."

The 26-nation OAS already has received three staff reports on abuses of human rights in the Americas: one on Paraguay, one on Uruguay and a general report that focuses on the situation in Chile. U.S. officials are said to consider these studies "extremely tough," embodying serious accusations of human-rights violations in the three countries.

In his speech, Mr. Carter referred to his administration's policy seeking to reduce U.S. sales of weapons overseas. He again sound-

(Continued on Page 6)

3 IRA Bombers Killed In Police-Army Ambush

BELFAST, June 21 (UPI) — Police and soldiers in a combined ambush yesterday shot three Irish Republican Army firebombers to death while they were attacking a post office depot. A passerby "caught up in the shooting" was also killed, police said.

Another civilian driving past the firing at a post office engineering depot in north Belfast was slightly wounded, police said.

Police said they believed at least two IRA lookouts parked outside escaped after opening fire on the ambush squad with a pistol and a revolver. Police said no weapons were found on the dead IRA men, who were inside the yard planting four incendiary devices.

What was believed to be the lookout car was recovered empty several hundred yards from the shooting. It had been stolen Tuesday.

Residents said bursts of heavy firing by automatic weapons lasted about five minutes. The dead bystander had been on his way home, according to police.

Police said they found four home-made firebombs of a type used in Provisional IRA attacks on earlier targets.

Police said the ambush by an undercover police-army squad was set up 10 days ago, after the IRA's newspaper, Republican News, announced that communication centers would be prime targets in the IRA campaign to oust British rule from Northern Ireland.

Recent IRA firebomb attacks have destroyed a major road freight depot in Londonderry and the headquarters of Belfast domestic gas company.

The incident was the heaviest shooting incident in Belfast in recent months. Provisional IRA sources said the three dead men were "volunteers" [privates] in the Belfast IRA, but other sources said at least one of them was ranked a "battalion staff officer."

UN, Christian Militia in Lebanon Standoff

Diplomacy, Little Tension Mark Southern Border Zone Climate

By James M. Markham

ENN NAQOURA, Lebanon, June 21 (NYT) — The Christian irregulars lounge near their U.S.-made Sherman tank, a gift of the departed Israeli Army, under two Lebanese flags. Soldiers of the 6,000-man UN peacekeeping force go about their business. A Norwegian-piloted helicopter clatters to a landing near the Mediterranean.

This is a standoff, reminiscent of the Wild West, between the lightly armed representatives of the Security Council and about 1,500 heavily armed Lebanese stretched along the length of the Israeli border, but today there is little tension. With Levantine resourcefulness, one of the Christian irregulars, leaving his Soviet-designed assault rifle near the tank, runs a makeshift soft-drink stand patronized by the French, Senegalese, Norwegians, Nepalese, Irish, Iranians, Nigerians, Canadians and Fiji Islanders who pass through Enn Naqoura.

"We were here for 30 years and the government did nothing," remarked one of the irregulars, who said that he was a member of the Phalangist Party. "The Israelis were here for only three months and they paved all the roads. The government should come down and see that."

Proxy Control Expected

The Israelis not only paved roads, they also fortified a number of strong points and, when they withdrew from southern Lebanon a week ago, they turned over a far larger swath of territory to their Christian allies than had been under Christian control at the time of the Israeli thrust on March 15. In Beirut, many Western diplomats believe that the Israelis hope to control this area through the Christians for some time.

So far, the United Nations seems to be relying on diplomacy, rather than force, to complete its takeover of the main roads that run through the gnarled hills south of the Litani River. Several hundred Palestinian guerrillas are believed to have filtered into the region; but they and the UN troops have avoided confrontations. The Palestinians have left their artillery and other heavy weapons north of the river.

After some days of indecision, the Lebanese government ordered Maj. Saad Haddad, the commander of the Christian forces in the south and nominally a member of the Lebanese Army, to have his men return to their barracks and allow the UN force to complete its mission. When he obeyed, apparently after having been promised that his force would be integrated into the Lebanese Army, Phalangist militiamen are said to have seized him and another officer, Maj. Sami Shidiak, and put them under house arrest.

Militiamen Adamant

The Christian militiamen are now running things in the border zone, and they have promised to "fight to the last drop of blood" if the United Nations tries to enter it.

The only solution, many UN officials privately believe, will be for the United States to put pressure on Israel, which has ultimate control over the Christian forces in the south. These forces have recently been bolstered, according to reliable Western diplomats, by Christian volunteers brought by ship from central Lebanon to Israel and trucked up to the frontier zone.

If the UN force fails to move into the Christian-held zone, the promising semblance of peace that has begun to settle over the villages south of the Litani could unravel. There is concern in Beirut that the sterile shelling war that flared up sporadically between Christians and Palestinians in the south before the Israeli invasion could easily resume.

But now, at least, the bulk of the Lebanese and Palestinian refugees who fled the Israeli invasion have returned to their villages and camps, or what remains of them. And the UN troops seem genuinely popular as a sign of stability and security that have long been absent here in the south.

One of the first children born in the south after the peacekeeping force arrived was gratefully named UNIFIL, for the initials of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Prohibition Soberly Rejected In Referendum on Greenland

GODTHAAB, Greenland, June 21 (UPI) — This island's population of nomadic hunters and fishermen has voted down prohibition, officials said today.

But a two-part referendum on temperance yesterday produced a majority vote in favor of restricting the sale of liquor by rationing. Officials said that the voting trend was apparent after about three-quarters of the ballots had been counted.

Final results of the vote by 22,000 Greenlanders were delayed — complicated by bad weather and the normal difficulty of collecting ballots from the small communities scattered around the periphery of the world's largest island.

The alcohol issue arose because Denmark will be granting Greenland home rule next year. Several members of Parliament and other public figures feel that the problem of alcohol intake — 6 gallons per person each year, 2 ½ times as much as the average American — must be controlled before the island can handle its own affairs.

The referendum results will be used as a guideline when the Danish Parliament and Greenland's governing National Council decide the island's liquor policy.

After Israeli Rebuff

U.S. to Keep Up Pressure On Mideast Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — The United States, disappointed in Israel's latest policy announcement on the future of the West Bank, will hold "active consultations" with Egypt and Israel on salvaging the Mideast peace talks, a State Department spokesman said today.

The department waited three days after the Israeli Cabinet made its official answer to U.S. queries about its West Bank policy, then said: "We regret that the Israeli replies did not fully respond to our questions."

In effect, the Israeli response deferred a decision on the West Bank and Gaza for five years and made it conditional "upon the establishment of peace."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said: "We will now be undertaking active consultations with both the Egyptian and Israeli government as to the next steps which might be taken to help the parties resume the negotiations."

Discussions Underway

Another spokesman said that the United States already was discussing the West Bank with Egypt.

For the first time, the department released the verbatim text of the two questions put to the Israelis last month:

- "Could Israel say that at the end of five years the question of the final status of these territories would be resolved?"
- "What could Israel say about the mechanism by which this question would be resolved?"

The Israeli Cabinet, after deliberating more than a month, voted 14 to 5 on Sunday to approve a statement saying that it is vital to continue the peacemaking process and that "the nature of the future relations will be considered and agreed upon."

Vague Response

The Israeli response did not directly deal with the second question, particularly on the role of the Palestinians, except to say that "the parties will conduct negotiations between them with the participation of representatives of the West Bank."

The Israeli response would appear to rule out participation by any Palestinian organization.

A State Department spokesman said that a trip to the area by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance or Middle East mediator Alfred Atherton Jr. would be an obvious possibility in seeking to revive the peace talks.

He said that no date had been set for the trip but added: "The need is to get the parties back together again and talking."

Wrecking Cars Aids Charities In Detroit

DETROIT, June 21 (UPI) — Tom Heller's used-car lot is doing a smashing business.

For a 25-cent donation, Mr. Heller provides a customer with a 12-pound sledgehammer and three swipes at specially marked cars.

"A dollar will buy an extra swing, and $5 will pay for a special request. The money is being donated to a community group and to a fund to send children to summer camp.

"One guy came by and said he always had this fantasy to knock the carburetor off a Ford. He said he really hated Fords. I gave him a sledgehammer and let him go," Mr. Heller said.

The slugging started Thursday and Mr. Heller said that he has raised $48 and demolished a 1969 Ford. The wrecks will go to the junkyard, where Mr. Heller said that he will be paid about $22 for cars he bought for $50.

"It takes about $35 to send a kid to camp and I'll keep buying cars as long as we're making money," he said.

Russia May Charge Family In Escape Tries

MOSCOW, June 21 (UPI) — The wife of a Soviet defector said yesterday that she, her teen-aged daughter and her mother-in-law face criminal charges for trying to flee to the West illegally in a private plane.

Lyudmila Agapova, 36, told Western correspondents by telephone that the Leningrad prosecutor's office informed her Monday that proceedings have started on charges of suspected border violation. A conviction would carry a sentence of three to 10 years in a labor camp.

Mrs. Agapova, her 68-year-old mother-in-law and 14-year-old daughter told correspondents in April that they had made four attempts to rendezvous near the Soviet-Finnish border with a plane from Sweden. They were foiled by bad weather, engine trouble and a missed bus.

The family has been seeking for four years to obtain permission to emigrate to Sweden to join her husband Valentin, a merchant seaman who jumped ship there in 1974.

Wallace Turns Down Running for Senate

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — Gov. George Wallace announced today that he would not run for either of the Senate seats from Alabama in this year's elections, but said that he would remain politically active.

Gov. Wallace had been expected to qualify for the seat held by the late Sen. James Allen. He hinted that he wanted that post although he withdrew in May from the race to succeed retiring Sen. John Sparkman.

N.Y.C. Chosen As World's Best By Businessmen

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT) — Foreign businessmen based in New York City prefer it over London, Paris and other U.S. cities as place to live and do business, according to a poll conducted for Touche Ross & Company, the international accounting firm.

Those surveyed cited New York's business services and cultural resources as major attractions. On the negative side they cited high taxes, high living costs and crime.

McBain & Small Inc. conducted the survey by telephone of executives in 226 of the 1,600 foreign companies with offices in New York City. There are no exact figures on how many foreign businessmen currently live and work here, but city officials estimate that number to be 16,000.

Asked which city they preferred working in, 53 percent chose New York, 11 percent chose San Francisco, 6 percent picked London, 5 percent picked Los Angeles and 4 percent picked Paris.

Athens Theater Bombed

ATHENS, Greece, June 21 (AP) — A bomb went off in an Athens movie theater where a Soviet-made anti-Nazi film was being shown last night, slightly injuring 15 persons, authorities said.

House Speaker O'Neill Considers Comic Strip No Laughing Matter

WASHINGTON, June 21 — House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., usually blessed with a robust strain of humor, found nothing funny about two recent Doonesbury comic strips and tried to prevent their publication.

Rep. O'Neill's top aide, alerted in advance about the strips, told Doonesbury creator Gary Trudeau that the speaker thought they were unfair and unfactual and that he was "terribly hurt by this," sources said.

The aide, Gary Hymel, asked that the strips be changed or withdrawn, said James Andrews, editor of the Universal Press Syndicate, Doonesbury's syndicator.

But the strips ran intact in nearly 500 newspapers last Thursday and Friday. And O'Neill had even less to laugh about yesterday as more than 200 letters, triggered by a coupon in the Friday strip, poured into his office.

The coupon referred to "$6,000 in parties" for Rep. O'Neill. Korean businessman Tongsun Park has testified that he gave two parties for the speaker, each costing about $2,000. Mr. Park said that he also gave Rep. O'Neill a set of golf clubs worth $300 and lamps worth $200 at the parties. The speaker has acknowledged the parties and receiving the gifts.

Mr. Trudeau, who won a 1975 Pulitzer Prize for his political satire, urged readers to use the coupon to petition Rep. O'Neill for "more information" and "public hearings" on various congressmen — including himself — who received cash or gifts from Mr. Park.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Associated Press

NOTHING LEFT BUT OUT BACK — High tides along Australia's central coast have caused mud slides, one of which worked under the front of this vacation cottage near Wamberal yesterday and allowed it to slide into the sea.

25 Children, Mothers

Vietnam to Permit Group With Kin in U.S. to Leave

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT) — The government of Vietnam informed the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees yesterday that it would, for the first time, allow a small group of Vietnamese women and children — American citizens or their spouses — to join their relatives in the United States.

The release of the group of 25 — 15 children and their mothers — is seen as a gesture by the Vietnamese government that may signal a renewed willingness to continue negotiations on normalization of relations and other issues.

Talks between the United States and Vietnam were broken off early this year at the time of the arrests of two men for spying and resulting U.S. pressure for the early departure of Vietnam's ambassador to the United Nations.

The message from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, sent to the Senate committee via Paris, occurred a month after the two accused spies were convicted of espionage on Vietnam's behalf, and at a time when Vietnam's relations with its neighbors — China and Cambodia, in particular — are increasingly strained.

Kennedy Proposal

"As has been proposed by Sen. [Edward] Kennedy," the message read, "The government of Vietnam has agreed to authorize the children having U.S. passports to travel, with their mothers, to the U.S. to join their relatives. The list of children and precise date of departure from Vietnam will be communicated at a later date."

All of the 15 children hold U.S. citizenship and have at least one parent who is an American citizen.

Sen. Kennedy is a former chairman of the subcommittee and still its most active and influential member on refugee matters. Dale De Haan, his counsel and counsel to the subcommittee, and Jerry Tinker, also a subcommittee staff member, met Vietnamese Ambassador Vo Van Sung in Paris late last month to discuss this "humanitarian question," Mr. De Haan said.

The issue of the reunion of divided families has been one of those discussed during the U.S.-Vietnam negotiations. Left unresolved by yesterday's message from Hanoi were far larger groups of Vietnamese whose status is less clear-cut, including the wives of Americans and their children or stepchildren who are not themselves U.S. citizens.

Taiwan Speeds Evacuation

TAIPEI, June 21 (NYT) — Alarmed by the deteriorating situation of the Chinese communities in Vietnam, Taiwan has decided to speed up the evacuation of the remaining 1,500 ethnic Chinese in Ho Chi Minh City who have received Taiwan entry permits, officials said yesterday.

The government intends to evacuate all of them before the end of August through flights arranged by the International Red Cross, officials said. Taiwan has no diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

Madagascar Breaks Links With Comoros

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, June 21 (UPI) — The Malagasy government suspended maritime and aerial relations with the Comoro island republic, a government statement said.

The leftist government of the Comoro islands, headed by President Ali Soilih, was overthrown May 13 by a "liberal-socialist" coup. Mr. Soilih, who was placed under house arrest immediately after the coup, was gunned down by his guards May 29 during what government officials called "an escape attempt."

Litton and U.S. Navy End Dispute Over Ship Costs

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, June 21 — Litton Industries and the Navy yesterday ended their nine-year fight over construction costs for assault ships and destroyers with a contract settlement that will cost Litton $333 million before taxes.

The loss will come from unreimbursed expenses on the ship contracts and from start-up costs at the company's shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss., built to handle Navy business.

The company said the $333 million loss would amount to $174 million after taxes, and would produce a "substantial" loss for the company in the fiscal year ending July 31. (Litton had profits of $55.9 million, or $1.40 per share, during the past fiscal year.)

Both the Navy and Litton were enthusiastic about settling a dispute that had escalated into lawsuits and bitter recriminations.

'Mounting Discord'

A history of "mounting discord" between the Navy and Litton was concluded by the action, Secretary of the Navy Graham Claytor said. Disruptive litigation "would have multiplied dramatically" without a settlement, he said.

Continuation of Litton's claims against the Navy, including two lawsuits, might have taken another 5 or 10 years before a court settlement was reached, Charles Thornton, chairman of the firm, said at the company's headquarters in Beverly Hills, Calif. "We welcome an end to nine years of controversy."

Litton signed contracts in 1969 and 1970 to build nine general purpose assault ships and 30 destroyers at a price of $1.2 billion for the assault vessels and $2 billion for the destroyers. Design and engineering changes requested by the Navy, plus inflation, drove up the prices of the ships. The Navy charged that Litton was inefficient, and the company in turn claimed the Navy was unreasonable in demanding changes.

By 1973, the contract for nine assault ships, known as LHAs, was reduced to cover five ships for a price of $947 million.

Ceiling Price

Under the settlement, the ceiling price for both contracts, including the five LHAs and 30 destroyers, will be $4.7 billion, the Navy said.

Despite building fewer ships and receiving more money, Litton faced potential losses of $647 million in 1980, when all ship construction is scheduled to be completed.

The Navy will pay $447 million, leaving Litton to absorb the remaining $200 million loss connected with building the ships. Litton is losing another $133 million in start-up costs at the Ingalls Shipbuilding division, which operates the shipyard where the vessels are built. Litton wanted Navy reimbursement because the yards were developed to handle Navy contracts.

The Navy has not decided whether to allow reimbursement of the start-up costs. Litton agreed to drop its claim to $62 million in costs, but reserved the right to sue the Navy later for the other $71 million.

If the ships are finished for less than the new contract ceiling, Litton will get 80 percent of the savings. If costs exceed the contracts, Litton and the Navy will split higher costs up to $100 million.

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Quarter Surplus for Italy

ROME, June 21 (Reuters) — Italy had a provisional current-account surplus of 259.5 billion lire (about $302.4 million) in the first quarter compared with a deficit of 1.93 trillion lire a year earlier, the Bank of Italy said today.

Planners Hope for $1-Billion Credit Package

West Increasing Aid to Shore Up Zambia

By Michael T. Kaufman

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 21 (NYT) — A big Western assistance operation, less dramatic but more expensive than the airlifting of troops and equipment to Zaire last month, is being mounted to help this key southern African country fend off insolvency and instability.

The scale of the effort reflects both the high strategic value that Zambia has for the West and its staggering economic problems. Zambian economic planners hope that the credit package will total between $800 million and $1 billion.

Zambia is deeply enmeshed in struggles in neighboring countries. By providing sanctuary to black nationalist guerrillas fighting the Rhodesian government, it has become vulnerable to Rhodesian attack. In the north, it shares a border with Zaire's turbulent Shaba province.

In addition, the Zambian transport system is snarled, and great difficulties are being encountered in moving copper to the sea. To make things worse, the price of copper has plummeted on world markets.

For some Western analysts, increasingly anxious about growing Soviet influence in southern Africa, Zambia holds the key to the political future of the region.

Potential Dilemma

If President Kenneth Kaunda is forced to turn increasingly to the Soviet bloc and Cuba for support, as he has at times suggested he might be, an unbroken band of countries under Soviet influence would stretch across the continent from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. And if Zambia moved toward Moscow, the prospects would fade for moderate or nonaligned black nationalists to come to power in Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

A situation could result in which almost all the black-led countries of southern Africa would be within the Soviet sphere of influence. If the West then moved to check expanding Soviet influence, it would have to ally itself more closely with South Africa, and that could only damage Western prestige elsewhere on the continent because of South Africa's racial policies.

If the West disengaged itself from South Africa, it would create a vacuum that could be exploited by Moscow through the arming and training of South African blacks. There are many diplomats throughout Africa, both Western and African, who believe that the Soviet Union is basing its policies in southern Africa on this potential dilemma confronting the West.

Western efforts to parry Soviet designs are concentrating on Zambia. There is a recognition reflected by many Western and some African diplomats in Lusaka and elsewhere that if a bastion is to be built against Soviet influence in southern Africa, it would be much better to do so here than in Zaire. Un[illegible] Zaire, Zambia has in Mr. Kaund[illegible] leader of unquestioned probity[illegible] man whose idealism is wi[illegible] respected.

The West's efforts are to cul[illegible] nate next week when the Un[illegible] States, Britain, France, West G[illegible] many, Japan and other count[illegible] and international organizati[illegible] meet in Paris to coordinate as[illegible] ance to Zambia. The meeting[illegible] being sponsored by the Wo[illegible] Bank.

Already the International Mo[illegible] tary Fund has provided a credi[illegible] $393 million over the next th[illegible] years, West Germany has offe[illegible] $86 million and Britain $75 mill[illegible] Mr. Kaunda has mentioned [illegible] possibility of a $200 million l[illegible] from Citibank.

Despite the resplendent bu[illegible] ings of Lusaka — reminders [illegible] time when copper was boom[illegible] and the country had the highest [illegible] capita income in black-ruled Af[illegible] — the plight of the economy is [illegible] dent. Shortages of sugar, coffee [illegible] and milk are chronic. Bicycle[illegible] are scarce, as are imports nece[illegible] to run the mines and refine[illegible] Most of the populations dep[illegible] on imported food.

Since Mr. Kaunda, in solid[illegible] with Rhodesian guerrillas, [illegible] steadfastly refused to use the n[illegible] rail line that runs through Rh[illegible] sia, and since the Benguela rail [illegible] through Angola has been blo[illegible] by guerrilla sabotage in that c[illegible] try, the only line still operati[illegible] the Chinese-built line to badly [illegible] gested Dar es Salaam.

Shipping executives say [illegible] ships routinely wait a month [illegible] berth at Dar es Salaam. The [illegible] port that 120,000 tons of Zam[illegible] copper is backed up there awa[illegible] shipment, an amount equal t[illegible] percent of Zambia's annual [illegible] duction. The hard currency [illegible] would be paid on shipment o[illegible] copper could greatly ease Zam[illegible] financial problems, but there [illegible] tle prospect of breaking the lo[illegible] quickly.

Instead there is more and [illegible] talk about swallowing pride [illegible] opening the border with Rho[illegible] However, since Joshua Nkomo [illegible] of the major Rhodesian gue[illegible] leaders, commands an 8,500 [illegible] force inside Zambia that is l[illegible] than Zambia's army, the dang[illegible] such a move are obvious.

Presidential and parliame[illegible] elections are scheduled for aut[illegible] so the country's economic [illegible] lems have immediate po[illegible] impact. Under the threat of [illegible] ruptcy, Zambia has turned t[illegible] wealthy nations and interna[illegible] agencies for help.

'Not Preoccupied With Power'

Nkomo, on Visit to U.S., A Guerrilla Chief in Mufti

By Jacqueline Trescott

By Jacqueline Trescott

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT) — Guerrilla leader is a demanding title to have to carry around. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front that is fighting for black majority rule in Rhodesia, does not have the fatigues and booted bearing of a poster hero like the late Che Guevera.

In his hotel room here, Mr. Nkomo, a tall and hefty man, was shoeless, his black leather slip-ons by his chair. He was wearing plain, charcoal slacks, his red-and-blue windowpane check shirt stretched across his ample stomach. His voice was penetrating and shrill as he talked with the ease of the neighborhood elder who prefers the front porch as a podium.

But whatever his style, the guerrilla leader was the voice that people from the White House to community activists wanted to hear this week.

"I don't get frustrated, I don't get sour," said Mr. Nkomo, speaking of his 30-year involvement with nationalist groups in Africa. It has led to jail and leadership.

"Smith imprisoned me for 11 years," he said, referring to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. "But then I talked to him. I gave the discussions a chance until I realized he hadn't changed."

Frustrations, no, but there are regrets. Mr. Nkomo, who came to politics from the union movement, is now 60. Young blacks, even preteenagers, he said, are joining the army by the hundreds each week. "Like all the generals, I have been at the front — but not fighting," he mused, playfully using a military title to refer to his leadership.

"I wish I was young. I wish the time was different. I wish this had happened when I was young. But I have to do the planning. I can't fight." A momentary regret, quickly put behind him.

"I wasn't interested in being the president or the liberation leader when this all started. I have come to be associated with the problems of the struggle. I am not preoccupied with power. I set myself to work," he said.

Along with Robert Mugabe, his partner in the Patriotic Front, Mr. Nkomo directs about 7,000 guerrillas from bases in Zambia and Mozambique. Both are pressing for a plan to transfer rule of Rhodesia to the 6.7 million black citizens from the leadership that represents the country's 260,000 whites.

In March, Prime Minister Smith and three moderate black leaders worked out an internal settlement that was rejected by Mr. Nkomo. Right now, Mr. Nkomo, the better-known of the liberation leaders, is considered the key to the future of a peaceful Rhodesia.

He said he had hoped that this visit to Washington would be private, the fulfillment of an invitation of the Southern African Research Association. But like Benjamin Franklin and U.S. abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass before him, Mr. Nkomo has a ready audience for his account of a critical political and humanitarian struggle.

"I try to explain and correct. That is important to me," he said. "I can't expect people to understand all the problems. We have a smaller population than New York City."

When Mr. Nkomo walked into a meeting of African-issue activists during the weekend, he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He wore a business suit, and sweat poured down his face as he stood in the pulpit of Calvary United Methodist Church.

Misses Contacts

He repeated his position: the Smith internal settlement is a sellout, the British-U.S. initiatives are outdated, and sovereign nationals have a right to pick their own allies — from East or West. While he left by a side entrance, the assembly shouted "A Luta Continua," the Portuguese for "The Struggle Continues."

Fifteen years ago, when Mr. Nkomo, then a nationalist party leader, first visited the United States, he had more opportunities to mix with ordinary people. He says he misses those contacts. "I stayed in the townships, in Harlem, never in hotels like this," he said in his plush Washington room. "The people now are much more relaxed, the presence of blacks is natural. But I don't have a chance to see how the working-class people are doing."

When he wants to emphasize a point, he slaps his hand with a carved stick, a gift from former prison companions. "Everything has seemed hopeless at times. But I never forgot the cause was just."

Frequently, when he talks about the future of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), he refers to "people," not making a distinction between black and white. He says: "We are criticizing Smith for racism. We can't use racism in reverse."

He predicts that the war between his guerrilla forces and the Rhodesian regulars will be over within a year.

Carter Vows Rights Move

(Continued from Page 1)

ed the theme that other arms suppliers and those nations seeking weapons must join in the effort to cut such armaments traffic.

U.S. Bears Responsibility

"As a major arms salesman, the United States bears — and accepts — a heavy responsibility for limiting this trade, but we cannot succeed alone," he said. "Our efforts will depend on the active participation of other arms sellers and of arms recipients."

The president's speech of welcome will be followed tomorrow by the main U.S. policy speech, which will be delivered by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Carter's appearance before the Latin American diplomats followed an unusual White House session last night for about 80 members of Congress, which was aimed at demonstrating that the administration is united on foreign policy, despite some recent appearances of confusion, and at elucidating that policy.

For perhaps an hour, the president; Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser; Mr. Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown spoke on U.S. policy. Then they answered questions from the legislators for several more hours.

Percy Is Pleased

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters afterward that it was "probably the best meeting of its kind I've attended in 12 years in the Senate.

"The president clearly expressed the fact that he cannot make foreign policy without the help of Congress and the understanding of the American people. This was a major step forward in saying, 'Let's work in partnership.'"

Other lawmakers who attended also spoke warmly of the session, which was described by the White House earlier as aimed at seeking an expanded role for Congress in foreign policy.

The American Dream Seen As Shrinking

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (WP) — There is evidence that the American dream is shrinking — that "a new car, a bigger house, a college education for the children all seem to be out of reach" for a growing number of families, a researcher said here yesterday.

Jerry Ohlsten, vice president of Cunningham and Walsh, told the annual convention of the American Advertising Federation of a survey conducted by his agency to learn how middle-class families are coping with spiraling inflation. Among the "sobering attitudes" uncovered by the three-day conference with 15 families:

- There has been a general retrenchment in terms of products these families buy as they reassess their values and needs as consumers.
- This attitude is reflected in everyday shopping practices — more planning and resistance to impulse purchases.
- There has emerged an attitude of deep skepticism toward government, manufacturers and advertising.
- But there is "still a strong sense of optimism about the future, about enduring values of family life. These families, Mr. Ohlsten said, are struggling to make ends meet on salaries of $20,000.

U.S. Film Firm Rocked by New Fraud Charges

LOS ANGELES, June 21 — Columbia Pictures, re[illegible] rocked by the admission [illegible] head, David Begelman, th[illegible] forged $40,000 in studio c[illegible] yesterday suffered a new [illegible] when the accounting director [illegible] Screen Gems division, its tele[illegible] arm, was charged with embe[illegible] $275,000.

Investigators said they are [illegible] ing Audrey Lisner, 41, of [illegible] Hollywood on the embezzl[illegible] charge.

Deputy District Attorney [illegible] ling Norris said Mrs. Lisner [illegible] peared during the investi[illegible] jointly conducted during th[illegible] month by Columbia's auditor[illegible] the Los Angeles County d[illegible] attorney's office.

She has been the chief ad[illegible] tant for Columbia's E.U.E.-[illegible] Gems since 1972, studio of[illegible] said. The criminal complain[illegible] against her charges tha[illegible] $275,000 was embezzled be[illegible] June, 1975, and April of this [illegible]

18 Die in Greece Quake Parts of Salonika Ruine

(Continued from Page 1)

ble of widespread and heavy damage.

The last major quake in Greece was in 1965, when 17 persons were killed near Corinth, south of Athens.

Three Greek experts on seismology, Dimitrios Galanopoulos, Costas Papazachos and Ioannis Drakopoulos, began work to assess the character of the quake and whether it would strike again.

Different Epicenter

The professors, who earlier predicted that Salonika was not threatened by the tremors after the May 24 quake, said today that yesterday's quake had a different epicenter from the original one.

The government has invited leading seismologist Vit Karnik of the Geophisycal Institute of Prague to examine Salonika's problem.

Mr. Karnik, who spent several years studying the aftermath of the earthquake that destroyed Skopje, Yugoslavia, in the summer of 1963, is considered the most exper[illegible] seismologist in the area.

Salonika belongs to the [illegible] seismogenic area as Skopje [illegible] seismologists said that they [illegible] stalled a number of seismo[illegible] around Salonika and, by st[illegible] the aftermath of yesterday's [illegible] could make a fairly accura[illegible] diction on future dangers.

Quake Reported in Japa[illegible]

TOKYO, June 21 (UPI) [illegible] moderate earthquake shook [illegible] ern and central Japan today. [illegible] were no reports of casual[illegible] damage.

The Meteorological Agen[illegible] that the epicenter was ab[illegible] miles below the Pacific fl[illegible] Miyagi province on the n[illegible] part of Japan's main H[illegible] Island.

The site was the same as th[illegible] strong tremor that rocke[illegible] northern part of the count[illegible] week and killed 22 persons.

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Nazis Get Go-Ahead For Rally in Chicago

By Douglas E. Kneeland

CHICAGO, June 21 (NYT) — In a move that could lead to cancellation of the widely publicized Nazi march scheduled for Sunday in the predominantly Jewish Chicago suburb of Skokie, a U.S. District Court has ordered Chicago to let a U.S. Nazi group demonstrate in Chicago on July 9.

Judge George Leighton ruled that a city requirement for $60,000 in liability insurance was an unconstitutional impediment to the right of free speech and assembly.

Frank Collin, leader of the Nazi group, the National Socialist Party of America, would not confirm immediately that his requirements had been met for canceling the Sunday march, which Jewish groups have pledged to meet with a counter-demonstration of up to 50,000 persons.

Mr. Collin has said repeatedly that he would call off the Skokie march if his group were allowed to hold a rally at Marquette Park — the site in southwestern Chicago, near the Nazi headquarters, where the court has now authorized a demonstration.

"I will have to read the transcript of the judge's ruling and consult with other members of the party," Mr. Collin told questioners when he emerged from the crowded courtroom. He said he would hold a news conference tomorrow night to announce his decision. He had said earlier in the day: "If our rights are restored, we have no interest in Skokie whatsoever."

At that time, he had threatened to expand his group's activities if the judge upheld a $60,000 insurance requirement imposed by the Chicago Park District for groups of 75 or more persons holding rallies. "It's only the beginning," said Mr. Collin, who affects an across-the-forehead Hitler hair style. "If we don't get our rights, they haven't seen anything yet."

The Jewish Defense League and other militant groups vowed to keep the Nazis out of Skokie by any means. At a news conference in Skokie yesterday, Bonnie Pechter, national director of the JDL, said that if the Collin group did not march in Skokie Sunday, "we will march on the Nazi headquarters in Chicago."

"It's time we stop treating them on a nice, polite, intellectual Jewish level," she said. "Nazis are afraid of one thing — landing in the hospital. We can't expect people to respect us if we don't stand up and fight."

Last July 29, Judge Leighton ruled that a Chicago Park District requirement that $350,000 of liability insurance be purchased by groups planning rallies was unreasonable and violated the constitutional rights of free speech. Chicago lowered the requirement to $60,000, but the Nazis maintained that they were still unable to find a company willing to write insurance for any amount for a demonstration that might result in violence.

Associated Press

Nazi leader Frank Collin waits in an elevator on his way to court at the Federal Building in Chicago Tuesday.

Attacks Defense of Book

U.S. Judge Refuses Jury to Former CIA Agent-Author

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — U.S. District Court Judge Oren Lewis today swept aside most of the defenses of former CIA agent Frank Snepp, who is charged with breaching the agency's secrecy agreement with his recent book on the fall of Saigon.

Punctuating his rulings with strong personal criticism of unauthorized disclosures by former CIA agents, the judge said that Mr. Snepp was not entitled to a trial by jury, warned that "nobody has got a right to divulge classified information," and told Mr. Snepp's lawyer that the evidence "won't make any difference."

Mr. Snepp published "Decent Interval" without having first allowed the CIA to screen it, which is required by the secrecy agreement that he signed when he joined the CIA. It prompted the agency to once again test its powers to censor former employees by filing a civil suit against Mr. Snepp, even though the government did not assert that any classified information was revealed.

The suit seeks an injunction against further revelations by Mr. Snepp, all the earnings from the book and an unspecified amount of damages.

Jury Rejected

Judge Lewis, 75, who is noted for his sometimes opinionated and abrasive interjections in trials, rejected Mr. Snepp's request for a jury trial, saying that there were no facts for a jury to decide, only legal questions for the judge.

Then he attacked Mr. Snepp's defense arguments, including the central assertion that the secrecy agreement applied only to revelations of a classified nature.

"I would have no difficulty speculating that the U.S. government and the people suffered a loss by giving away this information [in the book]," he said. "It doesn't have to be about the atomic bomb . . . I don't think the government has to show that it lost $2. The real issue is whether, they can enforce the written [secrecy] agreement. If they can't, then any employee of the CIA can go to work and get all the secrets and go into the novel business, isn't that right?"

Judge Lewis then said that he thought Mr. Snepp had a "fiduciary" responsibility to protect CIA information not unlike the responsibility of a banker to protect the bank's money.

'No Difference'

At one point, when defense lawyer Mark Lynch said that he wanted to get all the evidence into the record, Judge Lewis replied almost inaudibly that "it won't make any difference." Earlier, the judge had told Mr. Lynch that Mr. Snepp was "on the road to Richmond [the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals] and I'll show you how to get there."

The Snepp case is the second major CIA effort to legally bolster the secrecy agreement. In the case of former CIA official Victor Marchetti, the agency won assurance from the court of appeals that it could censor books under the secrecy agreement insofar as they contained classified information.

But the Snepp case does not involve official secrets. The agency is basing its suit simply on grounds that Mr. Snepp breached his "contract" by failing to submit his book for screening.

"We must assure our sources that they will not be exposed, possibly to death," Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, testified. "Over the past six to nine months, we have had a number of sources discontinue work for us and a number of sources who say they are nervous about continuing, and foreign intelligence agencies who have questioned whether they can do business with us. If he is able to get away with this, it will prove to other people that we have no control."

Although Judge Lewis had earlier ruled most of Mr. Snepp's defenses as irrelevant, he permitted arguments on them. Mr. Snepp and his lawyers said that the former agent had been led to believe by a CIA briefing officer at the time of his induction in 1968 that the agreement applied only to classified information. Mr. Snepp said that numerous incidents — including an authorized news briefing in Saigon — only reinforced that belief.

Court Is Told FBI Destroyed Evidence

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, June 21 — The FBI destroyed potentially damaging evidence against it after receiving the evidence from Justice Department prosecutors, the U.S. District Court was told here yesterday.

The lawyer for former Assistant Director Edward Miller — one of three former FBI officials indicted in a case involving alleged break-ins against the Weather Underground terrorist organization — said that up to 40 percent of the material originally seized by investigators at FBI offices in Washington and New York had been destroyed.

The lawyer said he had been "informally advised" of the destruction by FBI agents, but had received no explanation as yet for the action. He cited the destruction of the evidence in arguing that the case against Mr. Miller should be dismissed.

[An attorney for the American Socialist Workers Party urged a Manhattan federal judge yesterday to jail U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell for civil contempt to force him to obey a court order requiring disclosure of 18 FBI informants, Associated Press reported.

[U.S. District Judge Thomas P. Griesa had issued the disclosure order a year ago so that the trial of a $40 million damage suit charging illegal acts by the government in surveillance of Socialist Workers Party activities from 1938 to 1976 could proceed.]

Other sources familiar with the case said that the destroyed records were "ticklers" — in FBI parlance, copies of documents — that bore handwritten notations that could have been read to indicate that break-ins had been committed. The existence of such evidence might have helped the defense show that break-ins were a relatively commonplace tactic, well-known throughout the FBI.

White House Memo

It could not be learned why the Justice Department prosecutors returned such potential evidence to the FBI before it was used in court. Informed sources said the material was destroyed under FBI rules that require the destruction of "ticklers" after periods ranging from 30 days to six months.

An FBI spokesman would not comment on the disclosure. Terrence Adamson, the Justice Department's director of public information, said: "We'll have to answer that in court."

Mr. Miller, former acting FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d and Mark Felt, No. 2 man under Mr. Gray, were indicted April 10 on charges of ordering break-ins to try to track down fugitive members of the Weather Underground.

In his court motion, Mr Miller's lawyer described another document that he said he had been "informally advised" had disappeared. This was a three-page White House memorandum on a May 26, 1971, meeting between then-President Richard Nixon, Attorney General John Mitchell, the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and presidential aides John Ehrlichman and Egil Krogh.

The meeting took place the same day as a phone call between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hoover in which the former president allegedly directed Mr. Hoover to "do something" about terrorists who claimed responsibility for murdering several New York policemen, adding that he wanted "no punches pulled."

Such evidence could aid the defense in establishing that the break-ins had been approved by higher authorities. The motion also spoke of a witness who would testify that Mr. Miller on two occasions between May and July, 1973, discussed entries" with the then-acting FBI director, William Ruckelshaus.

Los Angeles Times

Hughes Doctor Gets Trial Date

SALT LAKE CITY, June 21 (UPI) — Dr. Wilbur Thain has been ordered to stand trial Sept. 13 on a charge that he illegally prescribed excessive amounts of codeine for billionaire Howard Hughes, who had the drug in his blood at the time of his death. He pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Thain, of Logan, Utah, was Hughes' personal physcian and was attending the financier when he died on a flight from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston in 1976.

Dr. Thain was the third man charged with illegally providing drugs to Hughes. Dr. Norman Crane and John Holmes, a vice president of Summa Corp., both were indicted by a federal grand jury in Nevada earlier this year. Hughes had a large amount of codeine in his blood at the time of his death.

Pope Marks Anniversary

VATICAN CITY, June 21 (AP) — Pope Paul VI observed the 15th anniversary of his election today, going through his usual schedule, including his weekly public audience.

Could Cost Millions of Dollars

U.S. to Pay 400 in Flu Shot Negligence

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — More than 400 Americans who say they were paralyzed in 1976 after taking swine flu shots will be compensated by the government without having to prove negligence on anyone's part, the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., said yesterday.

The decision to pay all "valid" claims could cost the government millions of dollars. So far, 439 men, women and children — including the heirs of 23 persons who died — have claimed $365 million in damages, an average of $831,435 each.

Mr. Califano said he expected that the government would end up paying only a fraction — perhaps 10 percent — of the value of the claims. A lawyer representing 14 victims said that 10 percent "wouldn't be enough, and we'd sue to get more." In that case, the claims would have to be settled in court.

The government decision not to require claimants to prove negligence was, in effect, an admission of guilt for an unexpected tragedy. It could affect future federal immunization campaigns, including a probable one to protect older and other susceptible persons against an expected outbreak of Russian influenza next fall.

Several vaccine experts now think that Guillain-Barre disease or "French polio" — the kind of paralysis that struck some of the 40 million or more persons who got swine flue shots — may occur during any mass immunization, not just with swine flu injections.

Dr. Ivan Bennett of New York University told an HEW conference last winter that the risk of Guillain-Barre after any flu shots is about one case for each 100,000 vaccinations, with one such case in 20 fatal.

Congress in 1976 passed a law giving vaccine makers immunity against lawsuits to get them to cooperate in the government's $135-million program to try to inject all Americans after an Army recruit at Fort Dix, N.J., died of swine flu.

The disease, so named because the apparently guilty virus is harbored in pigs, spread to other soldiers — which made many scientists fear a worldwide epidemic like the 1918-19 flu, possibly the swine flu strain, that claimed 20 million lives.

There was no such epidemic. And, yesterday, 2½ years later, Mr. Califano said that, with the Justice Department, "we have decided" to pay any Guillain-Barre claims proved valid.

"We are not legally bound" to do so, he said, but the government did launch the "unprecedented" vaccination effort, and "the informed-consent forms given those who took the shots did not warn of a Guillain-Barre risk because "there was no evidence" of one at that time.

Mr. Califano made no promises or comments on the validity of $410.7 million in additional claims by 1,044 persons who say they were injured by the flu shots, in ways other than Guillain-Barre disease.

Joseph Califano Jr.

Mishap Kills UN Soldier

BEIRUT, June 21 (PI) - A Norwegian soldier of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon killed himself while cleaning his rifle, UN sources said today.

National Development Bank Proposed

Mondale Unveils $10-Billion City-Renewal Package

By Doug Shuit

ATLANTA, June 21 — Vice President Mondale yesterday outlined a proposal for a National Development Bank, representing a $10-billion package of urban aid.

The program, if it gets through Congress intact, would provide federal outlays of $2 billion in aid to economically distressed cities, with an additional $8 billion in federal loan guarantees.

The bank, as part of President Carter's comprehensive urban policy that was unveiled earlier this year, would encourage investment in economically distressed areas and provide investment credits for small and medium-sized businesses.

Planners hope that it will spark at least $16 billion in private investment by leveraging federal seed money against private capital.

"This is the fulfillment of a long-standing commitment made to the American people to develop a new institution to encourage the private sector to invest to produce new jobs and new businesses in areas of chronic, persistent unemployment," Mr. Mondale said at a news conference following a speech to 300 U.S. mayors and city officials gathered here.

Last Link

The National Urban Bank represents the last link in Mr. Carter's urban policy. Other elements include re-enactment of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, a $2.7-billion increase in the community development block grant program, a $400-million urban development action grant program and administrative changes that give local officials more power in handling federal aid.

[Addressing delegates to the Ohio AFL-CIO convention in Cleveland, Mr. Mondale asked organized labor to help the Carter administration control spiraling hospital costs, which he said have jumped 1,000 percent in less than two years, United Press International reported.

["This country has to have a system that allows people to get sick and pay hospital bills without being wiped out financially for the rest of their lives," Mr. Mondale said.]

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Subsidizes Drive for Electric Cars

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Except for a fortunate few, Americans who buy and maintain electric cars enter an adventure filled with uncertainties.

There are few dealers and even fewer service stations or garages with the know-how and equipment for maintenance and repair. And there is little performance data to assist in selecting vehicles.

The Energy Department today set out to change all that. But trouble began almost immediately.

Launching a government-subsidized push to make electric cars an everyday reality on urban streets, the department selected five companies in four states for the first organized demonstration that battery-powered vehicles are practical.

$4-Million Project

Department officials estimated the cost at $4 million — half to be paid by the government — to get the 200 vehicles for the first phase of the program, to set up service centers and to keep extra-detailed maintenance records.

They said that the program was designed to get people using electric cars and trucks, to create the sales and service network needed to make them practical for transportation and to collect detailed records on how they stand up.

Vehicles in the program can be entirely battery-powered or "hybrid" — using an electric motor as well as an internal combustion engine. All-electric vehicles must have a range of 31 miles between rechargings; hybrids must go for 124 miles.

Within hours of the announcement, a private consumer group, the Center for Auto Safety, accused the department of unnecessarily reducing vehicle safety by setting performance standards too low.

Acceleration Questioned

Clarence Ditlow, a group spokesman, said in a letter to acting Assistant Energy Secretary Donald Beattie that the required minimum acceleration standard of zero to 31 mph in 15 seconds was inadequate and would result in "decreased safety and an unnecessary reduction in consumer satisfaction."

Mr. Beattie replied at a news conference that acceleration would be adequate.

Only one of the firms, Penn Jersey Subaru Inc. of Pennsauken, N.J., will provide electric cars to the public. It will offer the same full maintenance service as for gasoline-powered autos.

The other four firms — American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in Los Angeles; Consolidated Edison Co. in New York; Long Island Lighting Co. in Mineola, N.Y., and Walt Disney World in Lake Buena Vista, Fla. — will operate and maintain electric vehicles in their own fleets.

Each firm will acquire between 20 and 60 vans, light trucks and cars — a total of 165 vehicles. In addition, federal agencies will order 35.

The goal is to put 10,000 electric vehicles on the road at about 40 test sites during the next eight years.

Cruise Is Fired In First Public Test in the U.S.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N.M., June 21 (AP) — The Cruise missile was test-fired for two hours today and carried out a series of maneuvers at speeds up to 500 miles an hour over this southern New Mexico missile range.

The firing of the 2,650-pound Navy Tomahawk missile was the first public display of a member of the Cruise system.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who said development of the missile is on schedule, predicted it will be able to penetrate any Soviet defense when it is deployed in the early 1980s.

He said the decision to implement full development of the Cruise missile rather than the B-1 bomber "in my view has been completely vindicated."

German A-Plant Repair

HAMBURG, West Germany, June 21 (AP) — An 800-megawatt nuclear power plant northwest of Hamburg will be shut down for about a month to repair a pipeline leak that allowed the escape of radioactive steam. An automatic safety device reportedly stopped the steam flow before radiation reached a dangerous level.

Scientists Urge Caffein Study

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP) — A panel from the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology has concluded that nothing in the available evidence indicates that the level of caffeine in cola drinks is hazardous, but the scientists recommend further study.

In a report to the Food and Drug Administration, the panel cited lingering uncertainties about the natural stimulant and urged the agency to remove caffeine from its list of substances that are "generally recognized as safe."

The government-sponsored report dealt only with caffeine in cola drinks, not as a drug or as a natural component of coffee or tea.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, June 22, 1978

Israel's Responsibility

The Begin government proposed five years of limited Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza last December. At first glance it looked promising, at least as a basis for negotiations. But it soon became apparent that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had nothing more in his pocket for the period following the five years. So Egypt quit the Jerusalem talks: it could not see its way clear to negotiate over the Sinai if the Palestinians were not offered a crack at halfway decent terms, too. The United States then sought to bridge the gap by asking the Israelis just what their long-term intentions for the West Bank and Gaza were. It was these U.S. questions to which the Israelis responded Sunday in what was, even to a great many Israelis, a deeply disturbing way.

* * *

Different Israelis, to be sure, have different objections. Tactical questions aside, the basic difference lies here: Mr. Begin and his supporters believe, for religious and strategic reasons, that Israel should retain ultimate control over the West Bank indefinitely. Other Israelis believe that some part of the West Bank should be dealt back to Arab control under conditions ensuring Israel's security. The new Begin position is a certain improvement over the old, but the changes all reflect the prime minister's fundamental commitment to preserving ultimate control.

To the religious grounds for his policy, one can say only that the Israelis took on a heavy responsibility by electing to political leadership a man who does not regard the main issues facing his nation as political — that is, assubject to argument and negotiation.

On security grounds, however, the Begin policy cries to be challenged. It would keep intact a larger rather than a smaller area for Palestinians and, as demands for greater autonomy grow — as inevitably they will — Israel would find itself with an undigestible Palestinian unit on the very pre-1967 border that it has long insisted is most inherently insecure. It would make more sense to acknowledge that a Palestinian grievance exists and is legitimate and to let it work itself out within borders that are marginally more secure for Israel.

With "autonomy" under Israeli control, moreover, it would only be a matter of time before Palestinians, supported by all Arabs, would be agitating for "decolonization." But with their own entity linked, as it most likely would be, to Jordan, the Palestinians could not be agitating and would have no substantial Arab support if the did.

* * *

For all the word play emanating from Jerusalem, Mr. Begin does not and by his lights cannot accept that United Nations Resolution 242, the basic framework for settlement, obligates Israel to withdraw from any part of the West Bank. In other circumstances, however, the Israelis would find that 242, far from being a lever others use against them, could become a lever they could use for themselves. The reason is that, in the American as well as the Israeli reading, 242 permits the negotiation of agreed border changes. That is surely where Israel's interest lies.

The Israeli debate continues. Mr. Begin got only 14 of 19 votes in his own cabinet; his defense minister, Ezer Weizman, voted against him. In the parliament, he has won backing from only 59 of 120 members. Other Israeli politicians, aware of his uncertain health, are positioning themselves for the battle over his succession. In brief, it is premature to surrender to despair and say, as Israel's "peace movement" says, that the Begin policy is "a death blow to the peace process." Nor should one be particularly discouraged to find Anwar Sadat rejecting the Israeli formulation that so many Israelis do not accept themselves.

* * *

The Israelis cannot be expected to surrender substantive positions in a dialogue with Americans. For that they can reasonably demand that Egypt return to the bargaining table. The Israelis can be expected, however, to offer assurances that, if Egypt does return, what it seeks will be on the table. To tell Egypt in advance, as Mr. Begin does, that neither Israeli withdrawal nor the establishment of a Palestinian entity is available through negotiations, is to guarantee that Egypt will not come back. And for that, Israel will be held responsible.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Darter and the Dam

So the Tennessee Valley Authority's Tellico Dam does have to be stopped, on the verge of completion, to save a three-inch fish. That's what the Supreme Court said last week in the snail-darter case. The court did not rule that way out of a fondness for the fish. Instead, it found that Congress had settled the issue by writing the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in absolute, uncompromising terms. The darter is endangered: the Little Tennessee River above the dam site is its critical habitat; therefore the law forbids closing the dam. No matter that the project was started years ago, or that Congress has kept providing funds, or that many millions of dollars could be lost if it is stopped. "The plain intent of Congress," Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote for the court, "was to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction, whatever the cost."

* * *

The court's reading is correct. The real problem lies in the law. In our view, "whatever" is too open-ended — and too conclusive — a value to assign to the saving of all species under all circumstances. In saying that, we are not endorsing a heedless trampling on the law or on the flora and fauna it protects. In most cases, experience since 1973 has shown, dams, highways and other projects can be modified — if agencies put their minds to it — to leave critical habitats intact. But where collisions do occur, we think there should be room for public choice. Moreover, that assessment should not just weigh, for instance, the darter against the dam. It should encompass all the benefits and costs of a range of alternatives.

Such a review system is proposed in a carefully drafted bill developed mainly by Sens. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and John Culver, D-Iowa. That measure, now awaiting Senate consideration, would establish general criteria and procedures for resolving both the Tellico tangle and future conflicts of this sort. We think that is far preferable to heavy-handed efforts, most in the House, to gut the Endangered Species Act or flatly exempt the Tellico Dam.

The Congress is coming late to this essential task of reconciling all the conflicting interests involved. But the task should be pushed through to the end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israel's Buffer Zones

Israel now has two buffer zones, one manned by its Lebanese (Christian) allies and one by the United Nations. There are serious doubts about the purely Lebanese aspect of the Israeli withdrawal, although the doubts would be stronger if Lebanon were not already in a state of turbulence. The frontier zone is not, with the exception of a few enclaves, Christian territory. An attempt to create a Christian province in a predominantly Moslem part of the country invites retaliation, and not only by the Palestinians. The United Nations has decided, for want of any other realistic choice and in spite of ritual protests from Kurt Waldheim, to live with the Israeli decision and with the presence of a different army in the area it was supposed to occupy. Legally it probably had little choice. Some of the imbalance between Christians and Palestinians has been redressed. Unless Israel is to be regarded as fair game for any infiltration across its Lebanese frontier, the dispositions it has made there cannot be condemned. But the effect of them now, as in the past, is to export the Palestine conflict and localize it in Israel's wretchedly unhappy little neighbor.

— From the Guardian (London).

Italy: Search for President

With Aldo Moro's abduction and murder still a vivid memory, and with the country's leadership still shaken by the aftermath, Italy now has to cope with electing a new president. Who he will be and how convincingly he will be elected are open questions. It would not be the first time if the result depended on a process of unsavory horse-trading. Mr. Leone, the retiring incumbent, was himself a compromise candidate and even then failed to achieve a commanding majority. But Italy badly needs a more dignified performance this time. Respect for politicians there has fallen low enough already.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 22, 1903

ROME — The ceiling of the famous Sistine Chapel is reported to be in a state of ruin, but prompt measures are being taken to strengthen the roof and save the inestimably valuable frescoes by Michelangelo. The efforts have been successful so far, and the Papal Consistory will probably be held in the chapel next week as usual. However, a thorough overhauling and restoration will be initiated immediately thereafter.

Fifty Years Ago
June 22, 1928

WASHINGTON — A report from a Georgetown University student to his dean at the School of Foreign Service indicates that "nonpartisan" Nicaraguans believe that the U.S. Marines have saved their country from chaos and bankruptcy. According to the report from Nicaragua, the U.S.-led "Guardia Civil" has the country "under control," and the rebel leader Sandino "is seen here as an ignorant Indian — nothing more."

'Dr. Brzezinski, I Presume?'

Looking Before Leaping

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — In January, 1971, the U.S. State Department instructed the U.S. Embassy in Manila to "give all possible encouragement" to the desire of the Philippine government to build and operate a nuclear power plant. In January, 1976, the Export-Import Bank authorized a $277-million loan and further loan guarantees of $367 million for construction and purchase of the reactor.

No environmental impact statement of the kind required by law in the United States was submitted by anyone concerned. Had such an assessment been made, its disclosures would have included the fact that the Philippine islands are (a) within an earthquake belt and (b) part of a volcanic belt. Mount Natib, classified as an active volcano, is 14 miles from the plant site.

An environmental statement also would have noted that the islands have no stable salt formations, the presumed final resting place for radioactive wastes; Philippine wastes, instead, would have to be shipped to some other country, perhaps the United States, where waste disposal is a growing political issue.

The president's Council on Environmental Quality cites other such blindfolded projects assisted by a well-meaning U.S. government:

A hydroelectric project in Brazil's Sao Francisco Valley required an extra $150 million to resettle farmers escaping rising waters. In the Ryukyu Islands following World War II, U.S. attempts to improve diet and sanitation led indirectly to the spread of an eye disease among schoolchildren. In Indonesia, farmers were supplied with a pesticide to control the destructive rice borer; but the pesticide also killed a fish that lived in the rice paddies, fertilizing the rice, helping control caterpillars and providing the farmers with protein and a cash crop.

Economic impact studies of such projects wouldn't necessarily prevent such disasters; but at least the sponsors would have a better chance to understand the dangerous possibilities. That's why the Council on Environmental Quality has proposed new federal regulations applying the National Environmental Policy Act to the international as well as the domestic activities of federal agencies. The act requires environmental impact statements when projects significantly affect "the quality of the human environment."

Predictably enough, environmental concerns being so controversial, something of a storm has blown up over this proposal; it's even been termed an effort to make Washington "the environmental policeman of the world." Opposed in varying degrees are the State, Defense and Commerce Departments, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Ex-Im Bank, and Evans and Novak.

As a result, Sen. John Culver's Resource Protection subcommittee of the Environment and Public Works Committee is currently holding hearings on the proposed regulations. Among its considerations will be a proposal by Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d to exempt Export-Import Bank projects from the regulations, if they go into effect.

Why this storm should have blown up is somewhat obscure. The environmental act plainly refers to "the human environment," not the "American environment" or some other limited jurisdiction; besides, a nuclear disaster in the Philippines or anywhere might well affect the North American continent, and all others.

There's plenty of legislative and legal support for the CEQ interpretation of the law. The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has taken the same view. The Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C. ruled in 1972 that the interests of Canadian environmentalists in the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline were protected by the U.S. act. In a nuclear export case in 1974, a federal district court assumed that governmental actions abroad were covered by the law; so did another court in a case involving Pan-American Highway construction.

The Agency for International Development already operates under the same assumption, and its chief, John Gilligan, reports that its "overall experience is a positive one." And while it proposed no regulations, the CEQ in the Ford administration recommended environmental studies by agencies operating abroad.

The draft regulations are, in fact, a sort of middle course — a simplified environmental "assessment" rather than a full-scale impact study would be required, and diplomatic and other considerations could be included. The report would not be binding on foreign governments and U.S. agencies could assist even environmentally harmful projects, if diplomatic or other considerations warranted.

So what's all the fuss? More than likely, the cat was let out of the bag by Ex-Im Bank president John Moore, who complained at a White House meeting in January that the regulations would result in delays and lawsuits that would benefit Japanese and West German exporters at U.S. expense. That is directly contrary to the practical experience of AID, which reports that so far "no project has fallen through because of required environmental analyses."

How Moscow Earned Credibility in Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — How did the Russians earn their credibility in Africa? First and foremost, because they committed themselves at an early date to the end of white supremacy in Southern Africa.

When the West was still helping to build up the arsenals of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal, the Russians provided small arms and military training for outlawed black nationalists.

Events in Angola in 1975 also did much to help the Soviet image. The Americans, by introducing the Central Intelligence Agency and encouraging the South Africans to come in, polarized the political situation in Angola, probably beyond repair.

More Subtle

When Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, now the governing party, invited the Cubans in, the West had no leg to stand on.

The situation became more subtle once the focus of attention moved to the Horn of Africa. For 25 years, until two and a half years after the coup that overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie, Ethiopia was the most important African ally of the United States.

No matter that Haile Selassie's regime was repressive, sometimes brutal, and no matter that the revolutionary Dergue, the secret military council that overthrew him, was too. Ethiopia received $400 million in U.S. military aid and sent 25,000 Ethiopians to the United States to receive military training.

President Carter, revolted by the repressive tactics of the ruling Dergue, said enough was enough and cut off the arms traffic in February of last year.

Although the Dergue secured a promise from Moscow of $385 million in military aid, the Russians, because of their long-standing relationship with Somalia, which they were still trying to maintain, held off the major delivery of weapons and the encouragement of large-scale Cuban military support until October of last year.

This was six months or more after Somalia began armed incursions into Ethiopia's Ogaden Province.

The Americans, however, were confused in their responses. From April of last year on, Carter gave Somalia strong diplomatic support in an attempt to shake off the Russians.

What is more, in late August and September the United States was on record as prepared to provide arms to Somalia, even though Somalia had already launched its invasion of Ethiopia, breaking the Organization of African Unity's cardinal rule: the inviolability of colonial boundaries.

The Russians and Cubans come out of all this as political opportunists replete with military overkill. The United States comes out of it as hopelessly muddled, not sure whether to play the old military balance-of-power game or become a principled proponent of human and territorial rights.

If the United States was prepared to support Somalia in its military adventures, then it might as well have stayed with Ethiopia.

If, on the other hand, the United States backed OAU principles, it should have tried to rein in Somalia before it provoked Ethiopia to the point where Ethiopia could justify calling in large-scale Communist support.

Zaire is more straightforward. Here the West is back in the Angolan hodgepodge — reaping the harvest sown by Zaire, France and South Africa. The encouragement they provided to anti-Neto forces must have had much to do with the support Angola and Cuba gave the Katangans.

Moreover, the Zaire-Angola situation cannot be fully understood without recalling that Angola is the main base for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) troops fighting to get South Africa out of Namibia. Any politicking in Angola involving links between South Africans, the French and Zaire will inevitably rebound on the West.

No Master Plan

What should the West do if it is to stop giving points away to the Russians and the Cubans in Africa?

First, it should stop behaving as if it believed the Cubans had some master plan for the takeover of Africa. The events in Zaire were more confusion than plan. David Owen, the British foreign secretary, told me:

"Whatever Castro may say in Havana, that's one thing. But how much control he has over exactly what is done in Cuban training camps, which we all know exist, in Angola miles uway from Luanda, is another question."

Second, it should stop worrying about the Horn. As long as the Soviet Union has a base in Aden the rest is icing on the cake.

Third, it should be *seen* as living up to its principles — so, it should support states that are moving toward democracy or share their wealth reasonably equally.

Pressure

This means keeping up and developing its good relations with such countries as Nigeria, Kenya and Tanzania, and reducing its commitments to Zaire, Chad and Mauritania.

Finally, it must not let up its pressure on South Africa to strike a deal with SWAPO in Namibia, and must persuade Ian Smith and his black acolytes in Rhodesia that they have no alternative but to subscribe to the British-U.S. proposals for a settlement.

If the West did all this, within two years it would find it had a strong belt of Western sympathizers right across Africa with whom it wouldn't be ashamed to be friends.

An Ominous U.S. Silence on Israel

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — As a general rule, the Carter administration has had something to say about every foreign affair crisis, anywhere in the world, even when it didn't have much to say. So when it says nothing about the Israeli government's proposals for settling or evading the Middle East tangle, you can be sure that something unusual is going on.

The truth is that the Carter administration is not only disappointed in the Begin government's latest "peace proposals," but so angry that it has imposed silence on its officials and refrained from attacking Begin for fear of helping him with his own divided government and people. For so gabby an administration, it is an ominous silence.

President Carter asked Prime Minister Begin whether Israel would agree to negotiate the *permanent* status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after a five-year transitional period, and what part the Palestinians would have, and under what rules, in any final settlement.

Begin replied in ambiguous language, but what he said to Washington, as interpreted here, is: Give me peace and five years and I'll think about permanent settlements later.

More precisely, as seen from Washington, Begin wants a peace treaty, which means the Arabs would have to sign; and after they have signed, he will grant limited autonomy to the districts of Samaria and Judea for five years, after which he might think about future changes or, as Foreign Minister Moishe Dayan indicated in the Knesset debate, retain Israel's freedom of action and maybe make no changes at all.

Accordingly, Washington's official silence is probably the most prudent response. There's no disposition here to confuse Begin with Israel. There is no danger, given Israel's military superiority, that the balance of power is likely to be changed in the next five years. Also, it is not at all clear that Begin will *have* five years or even five months at the rate he's going, so the decision here is to shut up and leave Begin and his policies to the judgment of the Israeli people. The timing of Begin's reply to Carter was unfortunate from Israel's point of view. The Carter administration has been involved for months in a series of controversies over secondary issues: What the Cubans were up to in Angola and Ethiopia; whether Secretary of State Vance or Zbigniew Brezinski differed on U.S. policy and who was ahead in the fighting for influence with Carter; and how to deal with the internal political struggle in Israel and Egypt.

All this was getting mixed up with domestic political considerations in an election year in the United States when Carter's standing was falling in the popularity polls. His political advisers were asking some hard questions.

Didn't he have to take a tougher line against the Russians in order to get a fair strategic arms agreement that would be approved by two-thirds of the Senate? Didn't he have to be more considerate of Begin's hard line if he didn't want to lose the pro-Israel money and votes for the Democrats in the coming elections?

Carter fiddled with these ideas for a while, and began drifting back into the cold war attitudes of the 1950s, but he is changing now. Vance's testimony before the House International Relations Committee is significant.

Vance said that the Carter administration would "bend our efforts" to expand cooperation with the Soviet Union and propose that Washington and Moscow put polemics aside and "concentrate on the concrete actions we both can take to reduce tension and to reach agreement on the critical issues now under negotiation."

Meanwhile, Begin's response to Carter's questions about a "permanent settlement" in the Middle East has been so negative that Carter will clearly, if quietly, oppose it, even if he loses the pro-Israeli and normally Democratic support of the voters.

If I understand what is going on here, Carter is in the process of a major reappraisal of his priorities. After concentrating on "human rights," Castro, Cuba, Angola and Zaire, he is now coming back to the major questions of Washington's relations with the NATO allies in Europe, with the problems of arms control with the Soviet Union and with U.S. relations with Japan, China, India and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Carter is concerned now about organizing what he calls a "world structure of peace." Which means working with the NATO allies and with Japan to control the trade and monetary chaos in the world; to encourage the European allies to use their influence to avoid racial and tribal violence in Africa; to urge the Chinese to come out of isolation and take a part in creating a new world political order.

Sad

The official view here is that Israel has an important part to play, not only in its own defense, but in the defense of a free and civilized world, of which it is not only a part but the original symbol. The view here also is that the Israelis have won in the Middle East and don't know it, and that, though they are the most philosophic of peoples, they are choosing land instead of peace.

Washington is really more sad than angry about Begin's response, and so it is saying very little. It was hoping that Israel would take a chance on peace rather than on land, that it would rely on the Biblical spirit rather than on the territory of Samaria and Judea. But Begin has bet on land and time, believing time is on Israel's side.

The view in Washington is that time is not on Israel's side; that the population of it's Arab neighbors increases every year by more than the total population of Israel; and therefore that peace now is more important than land. But Washington is saying nothing about this. It is going on to larger world questions, and leaving the question of Begin and Begin's policies to the Israeli people.

Letters

Russian Poets

Mary Blume stated (IHT, June 10-11) that Andrei Voznesensky "is Russia's leading poet and has been for some time."

Samuel Justice, in his "People" column (IHT, June 12) calls Yevgeny Yevtuschenko "the Soviet Union's best poet."

Who is the reader to believe in this fierce rivalry among your staff to hail the supreme poetaster?

J. G. RICHARDSON.
Paris.

On Terrorists

Henry Tanner's report on Italian terrorists (IHT, May 18) was indeed instructive in relating the Tupamaros to the present wave of terrorism in parts of Europe, and Italy in particular.

In all of the political reports accompanying the World Cup matches in Argentina, it would be well to remember that that beleagured country, too, was facing an active urban guerrilla movement for which a strong antidote was necessary. If the medicine in Argentina and Uruguay was too strong, we should be even more grateful that a milder Italian remedy has so far proved effective.

ALFRED W. BECKER.
Siena, Italy.

Ogden Gnash?

With reference to Joan Z. Shore's letter about Waverley Root's comments on parsley (IHT, June 19), I think that Ogden Nash must have had a *thing* about parsley. He later wrote a two-liner entitled "Further Reflections on Parsley," which reads:

Parsley
Is gharsley.

BARBARA FARNSWORTH.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

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U.S. Forces Get Diverging Appraisals

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Congress and President Carter received contrasting reports on the state of the all-volunteer U.S. armed forces yesterday.

Assistant Secretary of Defense John White told the Senate Armed Services Committee that units on active duty were today better-manned than at any time in history. He said that the 5-year-old, all-voluntary concept had proved a "continuing success."

The state of discipline was particularly encouraging, Mr. White said, citing a reduction of 80 percent in Army desertion rates since 1971, along with fewer courts-martial and a decrease in drug-related incidents.

But Reps. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., and Glenn English, D-Okla., went to see Mr. Carter with a different story. They told him that so many U.S. soldiers in Europe used hard drugs that combat readiness was undermined.

The Pentagon "simply doesn't know" about the extent of drug use in Europe, Rep. Englisb told reporters. Rep. Wolff said that Mr. Carter was concerned.

United Press International

Reps. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., right, and Glenn English, D-Okla., speak to reporters after briefing President Carter at White House on use of drugs by U.S. troops in Europe.

Refugees in U.S. Are Kept Informed

Cubans Anguished Over Relatives' Deaths in Africa

By George Volsky

MIAMI, June 21 (NYT) — Like many other Cuban refugees here, Olga Ramos keeps in close touch with her family in Cuba. A few weeks ago, she received a letter from her sister saying that a young nephew had died in Africa — the second member of the Ramos family to die as a soldier in Africa during the last six months.

While the Cuban press and radio rarely mention what Havana calls a force of "internationalist fighters" in Africa or military casualties, Cuban exiles in the United States are generally reluctant to discuss the matter. When they speak of relatives killed in Africa, they do it more with pain than anger and with concern for other family members there. They concede that their families in Cuba have been supporters of the government of President Fidel Castro.

Sizeable Force

Cuban soldiers began arriving in Angola in force late in 1975. Today their strength in a dozen African countries is estimated by U.S. intelligence experts at 40,000.

"Cuba is holding very tightly the number of military casualties in Africa," a State Department official said. "We have indications that the Cuban dead are buried in Africa and that those seriously wounded are treated in the Soviet Union. Only the lightly wounded are transported back to Cuba."

Mrs. Ramos said: "I can only mention how my sister and my other relatives feel now. But I do know that in our small town everybody realizes today that our boys are not being sent to Africa on a picnic."

She said that in the town of Camajuani, Guido Santana, a former mayor, had volunteered for duty in Angola and had lost both legs. "He is back now," she said. "When people see him, they say, 'What has Camajuani to do with problems of Angola?' "

At the outset of the buildup in Africa, Mr. Castro had more volunteers than he needed. Young men were eager to participate in what they thought would be a short and bloodless adventure.

Reservists Called

But in subsequent years, according to refugees who have recently visited Cuba under a limited family-reunion plan, the size of the Cuban military contingent and its apparently open-ended stay have forced the government to call up reservists.

"We have heard of call-ups," the State Department official said. "There are reports of pressure to volunteer with arguments that service in Africa advances a young man's career. Young Cubans are told by their government leaders: 'Our generation fought in the Sierra Maestra and now you have to do the same in Africa.' "

Not one of a dozen refugees interviewed here would venture an estimate of Cuba's military casualties in Africa. A Cuban military cemetery is said to have existed in Luanda, the capital of Angola, since 1976. On March 26, the Havana radio also referred to a cemetery outside Harer, in the Ogaden region in Ethiopia, where "Cuban internationalist fighters are buried."

The Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who visited Havana in April, was quoted by Granma, the official Cuban newspaper, as having said that "the soil of Ogaden is soaked with the blood of Ethiopian and Cuban revolutionaries." A few weeks earlier, President Carter said that "battalion-sized units were used" in the Ogaden, where Cuba supported Ethiopia against Somalia.

According to refugees, parents are usually told in official telegrams that their sons died from heart failure or automobile or construction accidents. They are given identification tags and a few personal belongings, but not the bodies. They are told that, under African laws, the bodies cannot be returned until two years after death.

The impact of military casualties on Cubans is stronger in the rural areas than in Havana or other cities.

"In the small town where I was born, everybody knows one another by first name," said a refugee who lost a relative in Africa and who asked not to be identified. "Even though the body is not returned, the family holds a wake at home, and all relatives and acquaintances come around to offer condolences. The authorities don't like it, but they can do nothing about it."

Generally no advance notice is given to reservists, up to 30 years of age, when they are being called for active duty in Africa. A jeep drives up to the house, usually in the evening to be as inconspicuous as possible. If the reservist is at home, he is given a few minutes to say goodby. If he is away, he might temporarily escape the call-up.

According to exiles, most reservists are taken to a military camp in Sierra de Cubitas in Camaguey for 10 weeks of special training for Africa. Before embarkation they receive various inoculations because several Cubans in Africa are said to have been stricken with gastrointestinal illnesses that Cuban doctors could not identify.

In referring to the fighting in Angola, the Havana press says that the Cubans are being harassed by "bandits and anti-social elements," meaning the guerrillas who oppose the Marxist government, which Cuba is supporting.

U.S. South Has Most Prisoners On Death Row

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Most of the prisoners under sentence of death in the United States last year were in Southern states, while the populous Northeastern states had only two persons on death row, a government survey showed.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration reported yesterday that death sentences were handed down against 133 persons in 19 states last year.

As of December 31, there were 443 persons — eight of them women — on death rows in 22 states. That was a drop from 463 at the end of 1976.

Five of the 22 states accounted for nearly 80 percent of all prisoners under death sentence — Florida 82, Ohio 78, California 68, Texas 58 and Georgia 45, the report said.

Rome Drivers Make Rules as Police Watch

ROME, June 21 (UPI) — Drivers in Rome ignore traffic rules and police are just as inattentive, the Public Works Ministry says.

Driving in Italy and in Rome particularly "seems given over to impulses of improvisation and abuse," a ministry statement said.

Police look on disinterestedly as drivers go the wrong way on one-way streets or use taxi and bus lanes, the ministry said.

It said that red lights are a temptation and pedestrians a challenge.

The ministry cited statistics comparing driving habits in Milan, Rome and Naples — with Rome at the bottom.

In Rome, there is a traffic accident every seven minutes, one person is injured every 10 minutes and one person is killed every day.

Influence on Mao Cited

China Seeks to Rehabilitate Confucius

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, June 21 — After a decade of the worst kind of abuse, Confucius — China's greatest thinker and symbol of learning — has been formally rehabilitated.

The People's Daily, which once called the ancient sage a demon and "an archreactionary spokesman for the stinking aristocracy," has reversed its verdict and decided that the old-fashioned virtues that Confucius embodied may not be so bad after all.

In an obvious bid to restore Confucius' standing, the party newspaper said that the late Mao Tse-tung had been deeply influenced by the philosopher.

"Chairman Mao often quoted Confucius," the newspaper disclosed, and counseled Chinese to "learn from Confucius his attitude of inquiring into everything."

The highly regarded Chinese Academy of Social Sciences joined the act by declaring that Confucian studies are no longer off limits. Some aspects of Confucianism still warrant criticism, historian Ting Wei-chih said recently, but in a thoughtful and balanced manner.

Instead of "knocking him [Confucius] with curses," Mr. Ting said, scholars ought to acknowledge his strengths and weaknesses.

Careers Broken

In most countries, a debate over a philosopher who had been dead for 2,500 years would be confined to the classroom and to journals. But in China, the issue of Confucius' standing has been a serious business, making and breaking the careers of politicians and historians.

When the campaign against Confucius was at its peak, several leading figures who saw some good in his writings lost their jobs. And last week, as Confucius' stock was rising, the career of his leading critic, Yang Jung-kuo, went on the skids. Mr. Yang, dean of philosophy at Canton's Chungshan University, has been forced to confess his errors during humiliating "struggle sessions," before his students, Hong Kong's pro-Communist press reported.

Largely because of the re-evaluation of Confucius, filial piety, a Confucian virtue that had fallen into disrepute, also seems to be making a comeback in China. Although Mao, with his vision of "perpetual revolution," always seemed the embodiment of youthful rebellion, the closet Confucianists in charge of the official media insist that the late chairman was as devoted to his parents as any dutiful Chinese son.

Unreported Incident

As proof, they cite an incident in Mao's life that had previously been kept quiet. On one of his rare trips to his hometown of Shaoshan in 1959, Mao supposedly surprised his entourage by leading them straight up a hillside to an old graveyard.

"We did not know until we read the inscription that it was the grave of our leader's parents," a participant, Gen. Lo Jui-ching, recalled later. "He went up and bowed. We all did the same. We were distressed that we had not asked our chairman about this trip. We had not taken a wreath with us, not even a white paper flower. Luckily, a young man among us was quick-witted. He picked some pine twigs, tied them into a bundle and let our chairman place it on the tomb."

Mao must have realized the unsettling effect of this on his companions because, according to Gen. Lo, he tried to explain himself. "We Communists are thoroughgoing materialists," Mao reportedly said. "We do not believe in ghosts or deities. But still we must acknowledge that we owe our birth to our parents. The next time I come back, I will pay them another visit."

Tolerated in the first years of the Communist regime, Confucius and his ethical codes first came under bitter attack at the outset of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Shrine Destroyed

Confucius' emphasis on a well-ordered society and respect for one's superiors, summed up in the instruction "Let the ruler be a ruler and the subject a subject," was hated by radical Maoists intent on ridding Chinese society of privilege and elitism. Acting on orders, young Red Guards stormed into the village of Chu Fu, where Confucius was born in 551 B.C., and destroyed the shrine erected in his honor.

The campaign heated up again in 1973-74, when Mao's most zealous followers, including his wife, Chiang Ching, issued a call to "criticize Lin Piao, criticize Confucius." Lin Piao, a defense minister once regarded as a successor to Mao, had died in 1971 but was still the scapegoat of the hour.

While the campaign was raging, schoolchildren were taught to denounce the philosopher and their elders were obliged to insult him at rallies. Posters portrayed him as a leering villain who urged mandarins to massacre misbehaving slaves.

Now, all is forgiven and Confucius is no longer a villain, only the hapless victim of the "Gang of Four," a disgraced radical faction led by Chiang Ching. The official media have confirmed what some Western analysts suspected all along, that the radicals' anti-Confucius drive was a thinly disguised attack on the late Premier Chou En-lai, whose aristocratic bearing and elegant manners approximated those of a Confucian gentleman.

The turnabout on Confucius undoubtedly represents more than just an effort to correct the historical record. Rehabilitating the symbol of China's ancient culture fits in with the post-Mao leadership's attempts to repair China's ravaged education system and restore some respect for learning.

No one would have been more amused at the strange twists and turns his reputation has undergone than Confucius himself. During his years as adviser to the princes and dukes of the 6th century B.C., he tended to be cynical about the fickleness of public opinion.

"When the multitude detests a man, inquiry is necessary," Confucius said. "When the multitude likes a man, inquiry is equally necessary."

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Canada and U.S. To End Dispute

OTTAWA, June 21 (UPI) — Canadian and U.S. commercial fishermen may be able to resume working in each other's waters soon after the U.S. Senate approves an interim fishing treaty next week, Lloyd Cutler, the chief U.S. negotiator said today.

The dispute arose last year, when both nations extended their offshore boundaries to 200 miles, creating areas where both jurisdictions overlapped.

After talks on an interim settlement collapsed, Canada ordered U.S. commercial fishermen out of its waters by June 4, prompting the United States to retaliate with a similar ban on Canadian fishermen.

New Unit Claims Frankfurt Blast

FRANKFURT, June 21 (AP) — A heretofore unknown group calling itself Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility today for a bomb explosion that badly damaged the Frankfurt office of an Israeli fruit importer.

Frankfurt police said that a letter received by West German news agency described last night's blast as the start of a campaign against Israeli exports in Western Europe.

The letter also referred to the mercury poisoned Israeli fruit found in Europe last winter. It said that Arab workers in Israel had injected "harmless mercury" into the fruit for export.

Crew of Salyut Turns On Gear

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP) — Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenkov continued today to reactivate scientific equipment aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space station, and they also planned to run medical checks on themselves, Tass reported.

The Soviet news agency said that the two men, who linked their Soyuz-29 spacecraft to Salyut-6 last Saturday, were ready to undertake "a comprehensive test of their blood circulation system."

The cosmonauts' scientific program includes studies of the earth's surface and further investigation of space phenomena, Tass reported.

DEATH NOTICE

SPENCER, JANE (PARK) June 16, 1978 in Providence, R.I., U.S.A. after a brief illness. Resident of Soto Grande, Spain. Formerly of Boston, Mass. Survived by Miss Nellie V. Park, Mrs. Velma Spencer Palmer of Soto Grande, Mrs. Rosamond Spencer Reed of Arizona; 7 grandchildren & 6 greatgrandchildren. Funeral services were held in Providence on Tuesday, June 20. Those who wish may send a contribution to the Jane Brown Unit of Rhode Island Hospital, Eddy Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

Ecevit in Moscow, Sees New Relations

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP) — Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit arrived in Moscow today on the start of a five-day visit saying that he sees the beginning of a new age in relations between his NATO-member country and its Soviet neighbor.

Mr. Ecevit's visit winds up three months of intensive foreign contacts aimed at finding solutions to deadlocked foreign-policy problems. It culminates a Turkish-Soviet rapprochement that began in 1964. The premier is expected to sign a "political document of friendship and cooperation."

U.S. Encourages Business to Join Effort in Space

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — In a significant shift in space policy, the Carter administration has decided to make greater use of government satellites for commercial development.

"The United States will encourage domestic commercial exploitation of space capabilities and systems for economic benefit and to promote the technological position of the United States," a White House statement said.

The most significant change deals with Landsats, which detect information of use in agriculture, forestry, fossil fuels and other ecological areas.

Landsats, three of which are in orbit, presumably would be developed commercially like Comsat, the communications satellite operated by the private sector.

Portugal Rounds Up 15 Criminal Suspects

LISBON, June 21 (AP) — Fifteen persons were arrested yesterday in a nationwide roundup of suspects in 25 bank robberies, 25 bombings and two murders over the past four years, the police reported.

Among those arrested were Isabel Do Carmo, 32, and her husband, Carlos Antunes, 36, leaders of the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat, a Marxist-Leninist group that advocates "mass violence" to bring about revolution, according to the police. The PRP has been linked with a series of explosions and bank robberies since 1975, when revolutionary turmoil following the overthrow of Portugal's rightist dictatorship reached its height.

The Art Market

The World of Fantasy At the Von Hirsch Sale

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 21 (IHT) — The four-session sale of the Robert von Hirsch collection which started last night at Sotheby's will probably remain as the last word in auction sales promotion.

For the last two months, the publicity given to this week's round of sales, thanks to Sotheby's consummate skill in handling the media and the academic world, has been unparalleled in the art-market history. A spate of lavishly illustrated articles in all major European art magazines was accompanied by museum exhibitions in Frankfurt, Zurich and London — 14,000 visitors were registered at the Royal Academy show from June 1 through 8.

With the theme of the "sale of the century" struck up once again after last year's Mentmore sale, excitement had reached boiling point by last night, with the overflow of people being shunted off to rooms with closed-circuit television.

In this climate, the objective assets of the sale tended to be almost overlooked.

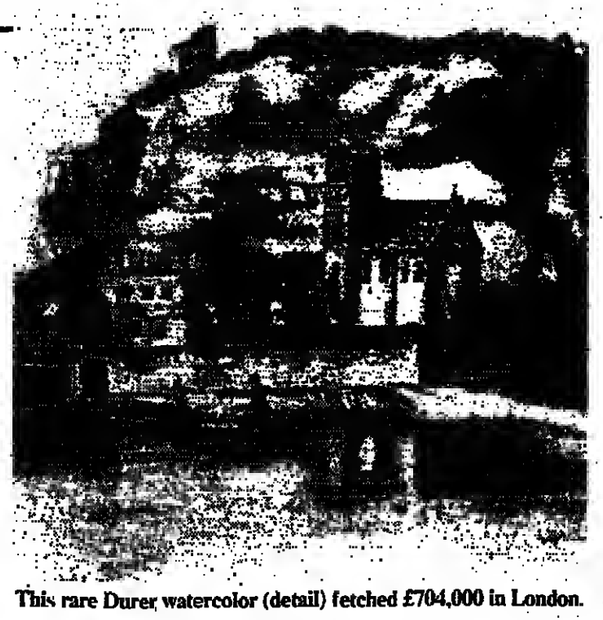
Rarities that were unquestionably desirable but not so fantastic as to justify such excitement were suddenly propelled into a world of fantasy totally cut off from art-market realities. Ironically, the first lot which was truly fabulous was not wildly expensive: The 10th-century drawing of a saint, attributed to the Mainz school, only made £17,600. The second lot, a 12th-century Romanesque drawing of the Salzburg school, of lesser rarity, was markedly more expensive at £26,400. Two full-page miniatures on a single leaf, painted about 1200 in Flanders, were comparatively inexpensive at £17,600 and so was the price of a miniature torn from a famous Spanish manuscript, illuminated in about 1200 and now in the Paris Bibliotheque Nationale, knocked down at £49,500: There just won't be another opportunity to get another one.

But when it came to the more spectacular German works of art, the room went berserk.

A very fine small miniature painted in Cologne circa 1405, published by Von Hirsch's friends and mentors, Georg Swarzenski and R. Schilling in 1929, soared to £99,000. With the drawings of the early 16th century, all "reasonable" limits were forgotten. A Basel buyer, George Segal, paid £134,200 for a drawing by Urs Graf. He was reportedly acting on behalf of a Swiss institution.

Seconds later, the world record for any watercolor was set at £704,000, the price paid for a small landscape by Albrecht Durer, the last one in private possession. It was bought by Swiss dealer Marianne Feilchenfeldt on behalf of an unidentified German museum, which also paid £330,000 for another Durer drawing in pen and brown ink dated 1520. The Staedelsches Institute in Frankfurt, bidding through Mrs. Feilchenfeldt, acquired a magnificent portrait by Wolf Huber (with a fake Albrecht Durer monogram added later) for £115,000.

Significantly, the non-German works were all much less expensive even if fantastically well sold by ordinary standards. The loveliest watercolor landscape by Flemish painter Jan Brueghel the Elder I have seen at auction, a view of the German city of Heidelberg, made "only" £63,800. A sepia drawing by Rembrandt after an Indian miniature of the Emperor Shah Jahan was bought by the Cleveland Museum of Art for £176,000, the highest price ever paid for a Rembrandt drawing. And a landscape by Rembrandt of definitely greater beauty fetched £169,400, the second highest price for such a work, paid New York dealer H.P. Kraus.



This rare Durer watercolor (detail) fetched £704,000 in London.

Another New York dealer, Eugene Thaw, bought one of the last Raphael drawings in private hands for £104,500.

Grien 'Virgin'

And again there were German works. A Bernhard Strigel done around 1500-1510, good enough to be seen in places such as the Alte Pinacothek in Munich. The hammer fell at £132,000. The "Virgin as Queen of Heaven" by Hans Baldung Grien, one of the master's greater achievements, went for £269,500. Neither can be considered a huge price by present standards.

Many of these prices must be regarded as events unrelated to the market. But in the immediate term, they do warn us of what prices are likely to be tomorrow, when, thrown in among the lesser or sometimes even indifferent pieces, some of the best medieval works of German art to be sold in this century will appear at Sotheby's.

Robert von Hirsch started his collection as the son of a rich Frankfurt businessman who, in 1905 at the age of 22, got involved in art through his friendship with Georg Swarzenski, one of the great figures of German scholarship in art history and connoisseurship. This was his introduction to a life-long connection with the museum world. As a result, there was not one piece in his collection that was not known to anybody who had something to say in the field.

Private Treasure

The collection was originally built up as a kind of private artistic treasure that would eventually fall into the lap of the German national artistic heritage. The Nazi disaster put an end to it all when Von Hirsch, a Jew, had to leave shortly after Hitler's takeover in 1933 and found his way to Basel, a haven of German culture, to which he belonged intensely, beyond the political boundaries of Germany.

Thus did Germany lose, at a single stroke, a collection that was a mixed bag but did indeed include some fabulous masterpieces — imperial enamels of the 12th century, medieval sculptures and a sprinkling of drawings and old masters which are being sold this week.

It was the combined sense of national loss and national guilt that was behind the German determination to make up for the mistakes of the past — and get their own back. A special credit was earmarked by the government for this purpose — probably for the first time in history. Add to this formidable cocktail of publicity and German dreams the determination of a few leading institutions in the world to grab some of the rarities, and all the makings of a fantastic market explosion were there.

Fashion

Cartier Makes an Offer To Buy House of Dior

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 21 (IHT) — Robert Hocq, Cartier's president, has offered to buy Dior, to avoid its being dismantled as a consequence of the Boussac empire's downfall.

"The idea is that both Cartier and Dior are in the same business," Pierre Martinet, Cartier International's general secretary, said this morning. "We both sell French luxury and it would be a shame to see Dior go to pieces."

Asked if any contacts had been made, Mr. Martinet said, "Unofficially, yes." The future of Dior, as the rest of the Boussac group, now rests in the hands of French courts, which must come to a decision before this month's payroll date rolls around.

Mr. Hocq has been making giant strides since he first bought Cartier Paris in 1972. In 1974, he also bought Cartier London and in 1976, Cartier New York.

There is no telling how much Dior is worth today but "it could be around $60 million," Mr. Martinet said, not without reluctance.

Mr. Hocq made his offer through a press release handed out to Agence France-Presse yesterday. Among other statements, Mr. Hocq, who started by paying homage to Marcel Boussac, said:

"My offer has three objectives. One, to maintain the unity of the Dior group. Two, to maintain and develop the highly qualified employees. Three, to maintain a French spirit that must continue to express French taste and prestige through luxury products."

Helping Dior

"It's not a question of a capitalist-minded operation," he went on. "But it's a matter of helping Dior — if the situation had been reversed, Dior would most probably find it fit to help Cartier."

At Dior's, Jacques Rouet said: "Anybody can make a statement. All I can tell you is that Dior is not part of Boussac's textile group and that it's been making money. I can also tell you that we've had no contacts with the Cartier people. "However," he conceded, "all that will probably be settled in court."

Mr. Hocq's declaration coincides with the opening tomorrow of a new Cartier branch, at 12 Avenue Montaigne, across the street from the Plaza Athenee and three blocks down from the George V, where petro-dollar Rolls-Royces are lined up in all colors, like so many toys.

Jewelers, in fact, are following couture in choosing Avenue Montaigne. After Dior, who was the first, settling there in 1946, others followed, including Laroche, Ungaro, Valentino, Scherrer, Hanae Mori and soon Ricci.

Both Harry Winston and M. Gerard opened the way for jewelers, with Cartier and Bulgari next on the agenda.

Bulgari, who recently had a multimillion-dollar exhibition at the Plaza, is now set on Paris because, as Gianni Bulgari said, "It's the problem with all trades. One cannot function from one single city. A large business, such as ours, cannot be justified except on a worldwide basis. We, for sure, have a customer for each of our pieces, but we've got to get after them."

Bulgari has stores in Rome, Geneva New York and recently opened in Monte Carlo.

As for M. Gerard, who started in 1968, after Paris, London, Monte Carlo, Gstaad and London, he opened in Geneva last week and is opening in Cannes next month.

Banks Refuse Proposals

PARIS, June 21 (AP-DJ) — French banks today refused the latest proposals of Marcel Boussac, 89-year-old founder of the Boussac textile group, who offered to put up most of his personal fortune in a final effort to avert bankruptcy.

Creditor banks granted the textile group loans totaling 400 million francs, 50 percent of which was backed up by Mr. Boussac's personal assets.

Industry sources now expect the government to step in in an attempt to save the group and to prevent the layoff of its 11,000 workers.

The debts of Comptoir de l'Industrie Textile de France, the group's holding company which controls 21 firms, are currently estimated at 780 million francs, including some 120 million francs in taxes.

Music in Milan

Visconti's Durable 'Trovatore' Staging

By William Weaver

MILAN, June 21 (IHT) — In the autumn of 1964 when La Scala made its famous visit to Moscow, Luchino Visconti staged a special new production of "Il Trovatore," which was then seen here in the Milanese house for three seasons between 1966 and 1971. Friday night, another revival of this production with a different cast, had its first performance, and though many of the original Visconti touches have no doubt disappeared never to return, the staging proved still durable and enjoyable.

The designs of Nicolu Benois, realistic but not strictly traditional, are suitably grim and massive: At times the characters seem dwarfed by their surroundings. At other times — as in the room in Castellor, Act 3, Scene 2 — the space is almost abstract, putting the private drama well in the foreground.

This big view of Verdi's epic story suited the conductor, Zubin Mehta, who led a rousing but never boisterous reading, unashamedly emotional. He did not rush the music, and he conducted the great, swinging tunes — the Anvil Chorus, the Soldiers' Music — with bold vigor. The Scala orchestra and, especially, the chorus were in top form, offering a major contribution to the success of the evening.

Some hours before the performance that success seemed dubious, since one of the stars scheduled to sing — Sherrill Milnes — had to cancel because of indisposition. The Spanish baritone Vicente Sardinero, arriving here just in time to go on stage, proved an eminent replacement. He sang soberly, movingly, and if his acting was necessarily restrained, it had admirable dignity.

Larger Than Life

Restraint is never a word used in connection with Fiorenza Cossotto, who again provided her familiar Azucena, lurching, gasping, gesticulating wildly, and pouring out plenty of ringing sound (though not always in perfect tune). It would be interesting, at least once, to hear the Cossotto instrument used with subtlety and style. But since that day is unlikely to come, audiences must be (and, for the most part, are) content with her larger-than-life Gypsy.

The tenor Ermanno Mauro and the soprano Eva Marton, not familiar to the sometimes difficult Scala audience, did a more than creditable job and were received warmly. Miss Marton has a big and opulent sound. She cannot manage the trill in "D'amor sull'ali rosee" but she sang it affectingly. Mauro was a straightforward Manrico, occasionally abusing his mezza voice (lapsing almost into falsetto) but bright and ringing in the more aggressive scenes. Luigi Roni was a sober, convincing Ferrando.

According to the program, Mehta was using a new critical edition of the score prepared by the American scholar David Lawton. To the naked ear, only a few minor but pleasant alterations were immediately perceptible. Lawton or not, in "Quella pira" the dear old interpolated high notes were still there. Mauro belted them out, and the audience loved them, as always.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Penalty Duties Rejected by U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Both the Carter administration and U.S. trading partners were relieved today by a unanimous Supreme Court ruling that the Treasury need not impose special duties on television sets and other electronic products from Japan.

The decision was a defeat for U.S. manufacturers seeking countervailing duties to offset Japan's system of forgiving or rebating commodity taxes to companies exporting such goods. U.S. companies said this gives Japanese competitors an unfair advantage.

But it was welcome news for the Carter administration, which had warned that forcing such penalty duties could push up consumer prices and might prompt other countries to retaliate.

Japan was so concerned about the case it sent a note to the State Department saying an adverse decision might lead to the breakdown of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Many European countries have a value-added tax approved by GATT, which is similar to Japan's system.

Supreme Court Backs Japanese

The international trade issue was taken to the high court by Zenith Radio Corp., which charged that Japan's tax remission system gives its exporters an *illegal indirect* subsidy. Zenith urged the court to apply a section of the 1930 Tariff Act requiring the Treasury secretary to levy a countervailing duty whenever a foreign country pays a "bounty or grant" on an export.

But Justice Thurgood Marshall, writing for the court, noted the Treasury Department has consistently held since the first such statute was enacted in 1897, a "far from unreasonable" policy that the non-excessive remission of an indirect tax by a foreign country to its exporters does not require a penalty duty.

"Foreign tax systems as well as private expectations...have been built on the assumption that countervailing duties would not be imposed on non-excessive remissions of indirect taxes," the court said.

The Customs Court shocked U.S. trading partners in 1977 by ordering such a countervailing duty, but an appeals court reversed that decision. A U.S. Steel Corp. case calling for duties on products subject to European value-added taxes still is pending in lower courts. U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, backing Zenith's case, had filed friend-of-the-court briefs.

The U.S. government argued before the court that if Zenith were to win its legal fight, it would "not only risk a significant breakdown in international trade agreements and retaliatory actions from our trading partners, but would also undermine our negotiating flexibility" in multilateral trade talks.

Since this case began, Japan has agreed to limit color-TV exports to the United States to 1.75 million sets a year, compared with 2.34 million in the first half of 1977.

Progress Noted in Talks For Summit Trade Deal

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — Negotiators for major industrial states ended two days of conferences here yesterday, reporting visible progress toward a trade package for consideration by the seven-nation economic summit in Bonn next month.

Although none of the participants apparently made concessions on specific issues, sources reported the negotiators reached a firm understanding of where each party stood on key proposals, and that "compromises now are expected all along the line."

Moreover, the negotiators set a crash timetable for the next three weeks to try to wrap up work on a broad proposal before the July 16-17 summit. Robert Strauss, the U.S. special trade representative, said, "We now have in hard and final form what the bottom line issues are."

Although the progress the negotiators reported appeared to be more in procedure than in substance, the results clearly left officials more optimistic than they had been before the sessions began. U.S. negotiators, in particular, had been relatively cautious.

Sources said the United States apparently has signaled its willingness to give European countries much of what they want on such key demands as informal arrangements to stabilize agricultural commodity prices and the need for proof of "injury" before taking action against subsidized exports.

At the same time, U.S. officials apparently were encouraged by European and Japanese responses to Washington's demands that they open up their markets to more U.S. farm exports. The United States also is seeking tighter restraints on government subsidies of foreign exports.

The United States also appeared to have been successful in persuading Japan and Europe to consider Canadian trade demands more seriously. The United States is seeking key trade concessions from Canada, but Ottawa has said it cannot grant them unless it, in turn, receives a break from Europe and Japan.

The deadlines the negotiators set involve interim target dates of June 30 to complete work on a series of proposals for reducing non-tariff barriers and July 10-12 to work out agreement on the agricultural questions.

Mr. Strauss was accompanied at the news conference by the three other negotiators, Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the European Economic Community; Nobuhiko Usbiba, trade negotiator for Japan; and Jack Warren, trade representative for Canada, who seemed to endorse his views.

The proposals being drawn up involve broad outlines of basic agreements on new codes of conduct regarding a reduction of trade restrictions in five areas:

- Government-mandated product standards that serve as barriers to trade, such as labeling and packaging requirements, auto emissions standards and food and drug regulations.
- Official export subsidies and other aid to specific industries, such as European underwriting of steel producers, which U.S. negotiators say provides an unfair price advantage.
- Rules and regulations by individual governments that effectively prohibit foreign companies from bidding on government contracts for the purchase of goods or services.
- Limits on the use of "safeguards" — temporary trade restrictions now allowed under current international rules to protect domestic industries against sudden surges of foreign imports.
- Revamping of current customs valuation systems, many of which are designed intentionally to hold down imports. Europeans particularly object to the longtime American Selling Price system for chemicals.

Japan Threatens Intervention In Currency Trade

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters) — The Bank of Japan warned today that it is considering reversing its hands-off policy and may intervene strongly in the foreign-exchange market to protect the yen from further appreciation by supporting the dollar.

Governor Teiichiro Morinaga said the decision would depend on future developments, noting that the yen cannot continue indefinitely to rise as sharply against the dollar as it has in the past few days.

The dollar finished at a postwar low in Tokyo trading at 209.55 yen compared with 211.60 yesterday after falling to a record trading low of 208.65 at one point, dealers said. The central bank was believed to have bought an estimated $70 million to $80 million.

Selling of dollars against the yen was started by foreign banks following indications that Japan's trade surplus was not decreasing and later Japanese traders and manufacturers joined in, he said.

He said he does not know what the cabinet's economic council meeting on Friday will discuss, but he believes Japan should make more strenuous efforts to increase imports. Restrictions on exports should be the last resort, he said.

Banking sources said the economic council of the cabinet may decide to tighten export curbs and boost emergency imports.

Chicago to Trade In Eurodollar CDs

CHICAGO, June 21 (Reuters) — Development of a futures contract in Eurodollar certificates of deposit was approved today by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Eurodollar CD contract calls for delivery in London of certificates with about 90 days maturity for $1 million. Details of the delivery process are subject to further development.

Currency Rates

June 21, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	Lfl.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swis.F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.2300	4.1140	107.27 *	45.67 *	0.2601	—	6.8230 *	119.17 *	39.62 *
Brussels (a)	32.65	60.3225	15.73	7.13	3.8165 *	14.659	—	17.469	5.804
Frankfurt	2.0732	3.8374	—	45.33 *	2.471 *	93.11 *	6.363 *	111.28 *	36.85 *
London(b)	1.8499	—	3.8345	8.4565	1.5801.50	4.11775	61.27	3.4300	10.395
Milan	856.20	1,580.30	412.10	186.30	—	384.05	26.19	457.49	152.07
Paris	4.5770	8.4560	220.570 *	—	5.3525 *	205.560 *	14.0240 *	244.880*	81.391 *
Zurich	1.8672	3.4479	89.92025*	46.7709 *	0.21805	83.89805*	5.71515 *	—	33.1631 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.63925 ; Escudo: 45.65 ; Israeli £: 17.215 ; Peseta: 79.025 ; Schilling: 14.895 ; Sw. Kronar: 4.5870 ; Yen: 210.95 ; Norw. Krone: 5.3035 ; Fin Mark: 4.2560 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 32.76 ; Hong Kong $: 4.6470 ; Singapore $: 2.3205 ; Canadian $: 0.89065 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (b) Units of 1000. (c) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Fed Pushes Rates Up; Stocks Fall

Losers Lead Broadly For Fifth Session

NEW YORK, June 21 (Reuters) — Indications of a tighter monetary stance by the Federal Reserve and more pressure on the dollar pushed prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange in active trading.

The Fed apparently pushed the rate on the key federal funds up another notch to 7¾ percent from 7½ percent one day after its Open-Market Committee meeting. Federal funds finished at 8 percent today, but analysts noted Wednesday's rates are usually convulsive as banks adjust books for their weekly report to the Fed.

They added they will watch the Fed tomorrow for confirmation of tighter credit.

Adding to the market's woes, two New Orleans banks raised their prime rates, one to 9 percent and the other to 9¼ percent. A move to 9 percent by the major banks from the current 8¾ percent would be the highest level in three years.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.11 to 824.93 and was down 7 points following the prime rate announcements. Declines led advances 1,169-to-326, the fifth straight session for more than 1,000 issues to close lower. Volume rose to 29.1 million shares from 27.92 million yesterday.

One analyst said it was "unusual to have that many days in a row" with so many declines while another analyst said it indicated a "short-term oversold condition." Both added a rebound was possible.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange dropped sharply in moderate trading with the index off 1.17 to 147.05 and the average price per share down 12 cents.

Litton Industries lost ⅞ to 22⅞ after hitting 24⅝ at one point. Late yesterday, the U.S. Navy agreed to settle disputed cost claims with Litton by paying $447 million of the roughly $1.1-billion total.

LTV Corp. lost ⅞ to 7¼ and Lykes added ⅞ to 7¾.

U.S. Steel fell one to 25¾. Late yesterday, Standard & Poor's cut its ratings on some of U.S. Steel's debt, citing higher debt levels at the nation's biggest steelmaker.

Philip Morris dropped 1⅜ to 65⅝. The company filed an offering of 2 million common shares and $150 million in debt.

Zenith Slips

Zenith slipped ⅜ to 14⅛ after the Supreme Court ruling.

Twentieth-Century Fox lost 1¼ to 34¾. Chris-Craft Industries reaffirmed its purchase of 9.3 percent of Fox was strictly for investment. Chris-Craft eased ½ to 10½.

Among the actives were Caesars World, up 1¼ to 28¼, Bally Manufacturing, up ⅝ to 37⅞ and Playboy Enterprises, up 1⅞ to 20½.

MCA, which late yesterday said its film "Jaws 2" grossed $10 million in its first three days, skidded 1½ to 49½.

Surplus Off, France Says

PARIS, June 21 (AP-DJ) — France's trade surplus narrowed to 155 million francs (about $33.7 million) in May, seasonally adjusted, from 692 million francs in April, the Trade Ministry announced today.

For the first five months, the country had a seasonally adjusted surplus of 249 million francs compared with a deficit of 7.05 billion francs a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted imports rose to 29.36 billion francs from 28.73 billion francs in April and 26.77 billion a year earlier. Exports rose to 29.53 billion francs from 29.43 billion in April and 25.7 billion francs the previous year.

The ministry said the results reflect increasing agricultural exports, with cereals amounting to 1.1 billion francs. Industrial-goods exports improved with the surplus on auto and auto-parts shipments at a record monthly of nearly 2.5 billion francs.

The value of energy imports, particularly crude oil, continued at the moderate level recorded since the beginning of the year, reflecting the dollar weakness in relation to the franc, the ministry said.

It noted that despite growing exports to the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, France still had an overall trade deficit with the EEC.

Merger Plan Set For Lykes, LTV

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP-DJ) — The Justice Department said today it has consented to the proposed merger of LTV Corp. and Lykes.

Attorney General Griffin Bell said that while competition between Jones & Laughlin Steel, an LTV unit, and Lykes' Youngstown Sheet & Tube would be eliminated, the transaction was approved because Lykes falls under the "failing company" exception to the antitrust laws.

He says the department's investigation indicated that Lykes "could run out of cash during the second half of 1978" and that by March 31 its deficit could grow to about $130 million and perhaps almost twice that amount.

Gold Sold at $186.91

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP-DJ) — The Treasury's second monthly sale of 300,000 ounces of gold yesterday brought an average price of $186.91 an ounce for a total of $56.1 million. Prices ranged from $186.52 to $190.29 an ounce.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 21, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	708	709	716	716.50
3 months	729	729.50	736.50	737
Cathodes: spot	705	705.50	711.50	713
3 months	725.50	726	732.50	733
Tin: spot	6,725	6,735	6,755	6,765
3 months	6,625	6,630	6,650	6,660
Lead: spot	307.50	308	311.50	312.50
3 months	317	318	321.50	322.00
Zinc: spot	307	308	311.50	312
3 months	317	317.50	321	321.50
Silver: spot	291.50	291.70	292.90	293.30
3 months	299.40	299.60	300.90	301.10

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 21, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	99.40	97.15	97.50 97.60	98.45 98.50
Oct	100.65	98.90	99.35 99.50	99.70 99.90
Dec	102.75	101.00	101.40 101.45	101.90 102.00
Mar	110.50	108.75	109.40 109.70	109.50 109.70
May	113.00	112.00	112.20 112.30	112.40 112.70
Aug	115.75	115.00	115.25 115.75	115.50 116.70
Oct	119.50	119.00	119.25 119.50	119.25 120.50
3,618 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Jul	1870	1780	1794 1800	1825 1832
Sep	1834	1753	1764 1765	1782 1784
Dec	1775	1705	1715 1717	1728 1730
Mar	1745	1690	1696 1693	1700 1701
May	1730	1679	1680 1682	1680 1683.5
Jul	1700	1675	1666 1674	1665 1670
Sep	N.T	-	1650 1670	1645 1666
6,726 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1680	1637	1640 1642	1652 1655
Sep	1600	1546	1552 1554	1560 1564
Nov	1510	1450	1452 1454	1470 1472
Jan	1435	1380	1383 1385	1408 1410
Mar	1360	1325	1325 1320	1350 1360
May	1320	1300	1280 1300	1300 1320
Jul	1300	1285	1265 1280	1260 1300
2,665 lots of 5 tons.				

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 21, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	891	880	880 882	—13
Oct	895	885	884 889	—14
Nov	-	-	884 892	—14
Dec	902	898	898 902	—13
Mar	-	-	935 947	—15
May	-	-	946 965	—14
Jul	-	-	948 978	—17
Aug	-	-	Unq. -	-8
200 lots.				
COCOA				
Jul	-	-	unq. -	—20
Sep	1550	1495	1508 1504	—10
Dec	1460	1434	1431 1427	+3
Mar	-	-	1415 1427	+5
May	-	-	1400 1420	Unch.
Jul	-	-	Unq. -	—10
230 lots				

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BASF Sees Drop in Turnover

BASF has seen no growth so far this year, but has some hopes for the second half, management board chairman Matthias Seefelder says. He predicts first-half turnover for the world's second largest chemical concern will be off 2 percent to 10.55 billion Deutsche marks from 10.77 billion DM last year and adds that the decline cannot fail to affect profits. He sees parent-company turnover down 4 percent to 4.8 billion DM from 5 billion DM, but notes the share of output being exported continues to grow.

Daimler-Benz Profits Stagnate

Operating profits at Daimler-Benz will trail last year's level but net profits should remain constant, board chairman Joachim Zahn forecasts. World turnover fell 2 percent to 10.1 billion Deutsche marks in the first five months of 1978 from the year-ago period, he reports. Parent-company turnover fell to 8.11 billion DM from 8.66 billion DM and exports dropped to 41 million DM from 47.1 million DM. The lower turnover resulted from a metalworkers' strike earlier in the year, which he estimates cost about 1 billion DM in sales.

PUK Sees Slightly Higher Sales

Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, the aluminum and chemicals group, envisages a slight increase in consolidated sales this year from the 25.97 billion francs (about $5.67 billion) recorded in 1977 — a 16.7-percent rise from 1976. The group's president, Philippe Thomas, says PUK's French subsidiaries "won't benefit at all" in the short-term from the government's recent decision to free industrial prices, and their earnings "may register a certain decline." On the other hand, he says its subsidiaries abroad should continue having satisfactory results.

Japan Auto Production Rises 14.5%

Japan's vehicle output rose to a record 748,895 units in May, up 3.3 percent from April and 14.5 percent from a year earlier, the Automobile Manufacturers Association said. The previous record of 683,097 units was set in May last year. Passenger-car production in the month rose 13.9 percent.

Peugeot-Citroen Sees Profit Steady

Peugeot-Citroen says consolidated earnings this year will be close to the 1.586 billion francs (about $346.1 million) recorded in 1977 and the 1.428 billion francs in 1976. Earnings of the parent company alone are expected to reflect a sharp increase in revenue as a result of the increase in the net dividend for 1977 of its Automobiles Peugeot unit to 11.50 francs per share from 10 francs a year before and the resumption of a dividend payout by Automobiles Citroen for 1977 following a four-year lapse.

N.Y. Approves Free-Trade Bank Zone

ALBANY, June 21 (NYT) — Gov. Hugh Carey took the first step yesterday in a campaign to get the Federal Reserve Board to approve establishment of a banking free-trade zone in New York City by signing a bill freeing the international loan activities of the city's banks from state and city taxes and regulations.

To make the plan operational, the Fed would have to lift two key regulations, involving reserve requirements and interest-rate ceilings, it now imposes on international lending activities. While the Fed has not taken a public stand on the plan, aimed at luring back the overseas credit operations of U.S. banks, board members have expressed misgivings about the idea, suggesting that it might weaken Fed control over the nation's monetary policy and encourage the flow of capital abroad.

At issue are the activities of U.S. banks involving loans made abroad with money on deposit with overseas branches. This business has grown substantially in recent years and accounts for a large share of the profits of the major banks. Supporters of the free-trade zone contend it would create 4,000 to 5,000 new jobs and add $90 million a year to the city's economy.

Study Role of Foreigners

WASHINGTON, June 21 (IHT) — Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller strongly supported legislation today that would regulate the activities of foreign banks operating here. Such legislation has been passed by the House and is being considered by the Senate Banking Committee where he testified today.

He said he does not believe regulation is intended to curb their ability to operate here, but rather "to provide a secure framework at the federal level in which foreign banks might operate here and which would be fair and equitable to all participants in our banking markets."

He said that as of April, 122 foreign banks operated banking facilities in the United States with total assets of $90 billion. He said U.S. offices of foreign banks had more than $26 billion in commercial and industrial loans here.

In the last three months, foreign banks have announced intentions to purchase control of three banks — Marine Midland Banks, National Bank of North America and Union Bancorp. If approved, assets of foreign banks in this country will jump by more than $20 billion.

Federal and state bank regulators, commercial bankers and bank analysts say concern over the growing foreign presence focuses on two key issues: whether such purchases are in the nation's economic interest, and, the extent to which foreign banks should be required to abide by the same basic rules that apply to domestic banks.

Orders Off .8% For Durables

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Reuters) — New orders received by durable-goods manufacturers fell $560 million, or 0.8 percent, to a seasonally adjusted $69.47 billion, the Commerce Department said.

The decline, compared with an increase of 1.5 percent in April, is the first since the 4.3-percent decline in January.

U.S. Deficit A Record in 1st Quarter

Current-Account Gap Seventh Consecutive

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — The United States registered a $6.95-billion current-account deficit during the first quarter, the largest in history, the government said today.

The first-quarter gap — the seventh consecutive quarterly deficit — topped the previous record of a revised $6.93-billion deficit during 1977's fourth quarter, the Commerce Department said.

The full-year deficit for 1977 was revised downward to $15.2 billion from the originally reported $20.2 billion but was still far above 1976 deficit of $1.4 billion and the previous record of $9.9 billion in 1972.

The overall deficit was due in large part to the huge $11.2-billion deficit in merchandise trade. The administration has projected that this year's trade deficit will surpass last year's record $26.7 billion.

Accounting Change

For all of 1977, the current-account deficit was $15.22 billion. A change in accounting methods, including for the first time reinvested earnings of overseas affiliates of U.S. and foreign firms, narrowed the deficit from what it would have been. Under the old method of accounting, the first-quarter deficit would have been $9.1 billion compared with an adjusted $8.4 billion in the fourth quarter and $20.2 billion for the full year 1977.

During the first quarter, U.S. assets abroad increased $14.3 billion, compared with a $14.7-billion rise in the fourth quarter, the department said. A smaller increase in claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks — $6.3 billion compared with $8.8 billion in the fourth quarter — "more than accounted for the slowdown," it noted.

Foreign assets in the United States increased $17.8 billion, compared with a $20.1-billion gain the previous quarter. Most of the decline reflected a slowdown in bank-reported liabilities to private foreigners and international financial institutions. Foreign purchases of U.S. securities, other than Treasury securities, declined $300 million.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
38⅝	28⅝	ACF	2.10	6.2	8	140	34⅝	33½	33⅝	—⅝	
21	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.0	9	307	18½	17¾	17¾	—⅜	
15¼	9⅝	APL	1	7.0	0	146	12	12½	12½	—¼	
45	32⅝	ARA	1.45	3.5	10	12	41½	41½	41½	—⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	ASA	1	4.0		239	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜	
12⅝	7¾	ATO	.40	5.5	7	128	11⅝	11⅝	11½	—½	
36¼	29	AbbLb	.72	2.2	16	2674	34¼	32⅝	33⅝	—1⅜	
28¾	11	AcmeC	.80	4.2	9	31	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜	
5½	2⅝	AdmDs	.84	.9	6	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜	
12	11¼	AdaEx	1.11	9.4		26	11⅞	11¾	11¾		
7½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	2.8	10	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛	
25	12¼	Addrse	.20	.8		386	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜	
44⅛	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.5	5	1044	40⅝	40	40	—¼	
64¾	46¾	AetnaLf	pf2	3.3		1	68	68	68	—2	
16	12⅞	Aguirre				1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
22⅞	15⅞	Ahmans	1	5.1	4	71	19⅝	19½	19½	—½	
2⅝	2¼	Aileen			.65	26	2¼	3¼	3¼		
30⅝	21	AirPrd	.60	2.1	11	317	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	—⅜	
22⅝	11½	AlrbFrt	.80	3.6	13	50	22½	22¼	22¼	—½	
17	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.6	17	29	14⅝	14	14⅛	—¼	
18⅝	15⅝	AlaGas	1.40	8.4	5	4	16¾	16½	16¾		
9¾	8¾	AlaPr	dpt.67	9.8		7	9	8⅞	8⅞		
116¼	102	AlaP	pf 11	11.		z150	103½	103	103	—⅜	
95	79¼	AlaP	pf8.16	10.		z300	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—⅛	
95¼	80¼	AlaP	pf8.28	10.		z150	82¾	82¾	82	—+ ¼	
22¼	12¾	Alaskin	.64	3.4	21	177	19½	18¾	19¼	+¼	
34⅝	15¼	Albany	.92	2.7	11	338	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+1½	
9⅝	6⅛	Alberto	.36	4.2	13	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜	
38	21½	Albertsn	.96	2.8	10	101	35⅝	24⅝	34⅝	—1½	
29⅝	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	5.3	5	994	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅜	
27⅝	20¼	AlcoStd	1.16	4.3	6	37	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜	
8⅛	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	6.8	8	33	6⅝	6½	6½		
19¼	13⅝	AllpCp	.80a	4.4	7	36	18½	18¼	18½	—½	
8⅝	3⅝	AllegAir			5	607	8⅛	7⅝	8¼	+⅛	
21⅞	16⅝	AlloLd	1.28	7.2	3	38	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜	
40¼	35	AllsL pf	3	8.7		1	36½	36½	36½	—¼	
22¼	20⅛	AllsL pr2.19		9.8		321	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛	
22⅝	17⅝	AllgPw	1.72	9.6	9	525	10	17¾	17¾	+⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	AllenGp	.88	4.0	7	245	19⅛	18¼	18¼	—⅜	
41⅝	21⅝	Allergan	.50	1.4	12	102	35½	34⅝	35	—⅝	
51⅝	34⅛	AllsCh		5.2	7	362	38⅝	38	38⅝	—¼	
15½	10	AlldMnt	.72	5.5	9	71	13½	13¼	12⅞	—½	
16¾	10⅝	AllldPd	.60	4.0	27	10	15	15	15	—½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									
4⅛	2	AllnSup				16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
35¼	22¼	AllsCh	1.50	4.3	6	1219	34⅝	34⅝	34½	—⅜	
15¼	8⅝	AllrAu	.60b	4.0	5	50	15	14⅝	15	+⅛	
19¾	12⅝	AlphPr	.72a	3.8	6	32	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛	
55⅝	38½	Alcoa	1.80	4.2	8	625	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+¼	
26½	17⅝	AmlSug	1	5.1	72	4	19⅝	19½	19½	+⅛	
47¼	31	Amax	1.75	5.2	36	8	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛	
109	81	Amax	pf5.25	6.1		1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	—½	
49	38	Amax	pf 7	7.3		4	41	41	41		
55⅝	36½	AMBAC	1.36	2.4	13	275	53⅝	53	53⅝	—⅝	
16⅝	11⅛	Amcord	.80	5.3	7	28	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛	
26⅝	19¼	Amrce	1.20	5.3	7	12	22⅝	22½	22½	—½	
37⅝	22½	AHess	1b	3.6	8	466	28	27½	27⅝	—⅜	
82	52⅝	AHes pf3.50		5.6		45	62⅝	61⅝	62	—½	
23⅝	16	AAirFlt	.64	3.2	9	26	20	19⅝	20		
13⅝	8	AmAir	.40	3.4	5	799	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¼	
5	2⅞	AmAir	wt			145	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛	
22⅝	20½	AAir pf	2.18	11.		56	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛	
19½	14½	ABaker	1.20	6.8	6		17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛	
51⅝	39⅝	ABrands	3.50	7.0	8	134	50⅝	50	50	—¼	
53	34⅝	ABdcst	1.46	3.0	8	777	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅜	
19¼	11¼	ABldM	.40	3.4	9	4	17½	17½	17½	+⅛	
42¼	34⅝	AmCan	2.70	6.4	7	148	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+¼	
24⅛	21¼	ACan	pf1.75	8.2		11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝		
3½	1⅜	ACentry			5		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
21½	16⅝	ACredt	1.30	6.5	5	23	20⅝	20	20		
32	22⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.2	10	387	29½	29¼	29¼	—⅛	
13¼	7⅝	AmDist				16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼	
35⅝	23⅝	ADrl	.96	2.8	13	177	34	33	34	—⅜	
9⅝	6½	ADualVt			10	9⅝	9½	9½	9½		
25⅝	21⅝	AEIPw	2.12	9.4	9	653	22⅝	22⅝	22½		
41⅝	31½	AmExp	1.40	3.9	10	293	36⅝	36½	36¼	—¼	
17⅝	11⅝	AFamil	.50b	3.3	6	205	15½	15½	15⅝	—⅜	
9¼	3	AmFnSys		11	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝			
25⅝	21⅝	AGIBd	1.96e	8.9		28	22	21⅝	22	+⅛	
18½	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		54	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼	
29⅝	18½	AGnIns	.90b	3.3	5	188	28	27⅝	27⅝	—1	
36⅝	25⅝	AGin	pf1.80	5.3		37	34½	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜	
11⅝	8½	AHerit	1.12	4.8	8	85	13⅝	11	11		
22½	16¼	AmHolst	1	5.8	8	154	17½	17	17⅛	—⅜	
32⅝	26⅛	AHome	1.30	4.6	14	1598	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛	
30⅝	22	AmHosp	.60	2.4	14	209	29	28⅝	28⅝	—¼	
9⅝	4½	AmInvst	.30	3.4	19	15	8⅝	8½	8¼	+⅛	
27⅝	12½	AMI	.60b	2.3	10	172	26⅝	26	26¼	—¼	
24⅝	9⅝	AMdco	.12i		11	52	24	23⅝	24	+¼	
6⅝	3⅝	AmMotrs			75	375	6	5⅝	6		
47½	38⅝	ANatR	3	7.3	7	62	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	—¼	
18⅝	13	AShip	.80	4.9	6	100	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+⅛	
47⅝	31	AStand	2.40	5.1	7	458	45⅝	45	45	—1⅜	
126	82	A Std	pf4.75	4.0		120	120	120	120	—3½	
11	6⅝	ASterll	.30	4.1	21	109	7⅝	7⅝	7¼		
36⅝	27½	AmStrs	2.24	6.7	7	20	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+¼	
64⅝	56⅝	ATT	4.60	7.6	8	1441	60⅝	60¼	60¼	—¼	
67⅝	59⅝	ATT pf	4	6.2		7	64½	64⅝	64⅝	—½	
51⅝	46½	ATT pf	3.64	7.0		11	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—⅛	
52⅝	47⅝	ATT pf	3.74	7.8		2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—¼	
14	11⅛	AWatWk	.84	7.1	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
20	16¼	AWat	pf1.43	8.3		z200	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
14⅝	12	AWat	pf1.25	10.		z400	12	12½	12½	—½	
23¼	15	Ameron	1	4.9	7	6	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛	
12⅝	11¼	AmesD	n.40	3.4	5	4	11⅝	d11⅝	11⅝	—¼	
36	27⅞	Ametek	1.60	4.8	10	34	33½	33	33	—⅜	
20⅝	13⅝	Amfac	1	5.2	13	124	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—½	
15⅝	12¼	AMIC	.20	1.3	16	76	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛	
24⅝	24	AMPlnc	2.40	1.8	15	230	33⅝	32½	33⅝	—¼	
14	9⅝	Ampco	.60	4.5	7	2	12½	12½	12½		
17½	8⅝	Ampex			12	476	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜	
6⅝	1½	AmrepCp				149	4½	4½	4½	—⅛	
22⅝	16⅝	Amstar	1.35	8.1	11	40	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—⅛	
8½	7⅝	Amst pf	.68	8.8		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
34⅝	32¼	Amsted	1.48	4.5	8	17	33¼	33⅛	33¼	—½	
30⅝	25⅛	AnchrH	1.60	5.4	6	42	29½	29	29⅝	+⅛	
25⅝	18½	AroCorp	1b	4.4	8	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	Arvin	1	5.2	5	114	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅜	
37	26¼	Arvin	pf 2	6.6		9	30½	29⅝	30⅝	+⅛	
21½	13	Asarco	.40	2.7		114	15	14⅝	15		
35½	27	AshOil	2	6.9	6	351	29	28⅝	29	+⅛	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅝	20½	AsdDG	1.50	7.0	7	471	21⅝	21¼	21⅝		
16⅝	12⅝	Athlone	1	6.3	5	23	16⅝	16	16	—⅜	
24⅝	20	AtCyEl	1.66	8.0	11	30	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛	
61⅝	43⅝	AtlRich	2.40	4.8	10	408	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	—½	
53¼	46⅝	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.1		z200	47	46½	46⅛		
74⅝	51⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.6		50	60⅝	60	60¼	—⅛	
25⅝	10½	AtlasCp				20	13	12⅝	12⅝		
24	23	AutoDta	.52	1.7	18	225	31⅝	31⅛	31½		
28⅝	12⅝	AvcoCo	.60	2.4	2	345	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	—⅛	
57	41	Avco	pf 3.20	6.1		6	53	53⅝	53⅝	—1½	
70½	46	Avco	pf 4.20	6.7		6	63	62	63	—2⅝	
23	12⅝	Avery	.64	2.7	10	38	16½	16	16⅝	+⅛	
28⅝	14	Avnet	.70	4.0	7	201	17⅝	17¼	17½	—⅜	
57	43¼	Avon	2.60	5.1	15	638	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	—¼	
		— B—B—B —									
2⅝	1⅝	BT Mfg				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛	
5⅝	5	Bache	.20	2.7		99	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛	
29⅝	25⅝	BakrInt	.44	1.7	11	181	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛	
21⅛	13⅝	BaldwU	1	4.5	7	128	u22⅝	21⅛	22⅝	+1⅛	
32⅝	24⅛	BldU	pf 2.04	6.1		26	u33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1	
28⅝	17⅛	BallCp	1	3.6	0	41	28	27⅝	27⅝		
39⅝	15	BallyMf	.10	.3	19	2151	37⅝	36	37⅝	+⅜	
28½	24½	BallGE	2.28	8.9	8	248	25⅝	25⅝	25½	—¼	
59	48½	Ball	pfB4.58	9.0		z250	50½	50	50	+1	
24⅛	17⅝	BanCal	.72	3.3	7	99	22⅝	21⅝	22	—½	
16⅝	10⅛	Bandag	.50	3.1	11	79	16	16	16		
25⅝	14⅝	BankPnt	.50	2.2	6	93	23⅛	22⅝	22¼	—1¼	
35⅝	29½	BnkNY	2.32	7.0	6	21	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+⅛	
16½	13	BkofVa	.96	6.5	6	11	15	14⅝	14⅝		
25⅝	20⅝	BankAm	.94	4.1	8	1820	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	—⅛	
40½	33⅝	BankTr	3	8.5	7	74	35⅝	35½	35½	—⅛	
29⅝	24⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.2		54	27¼	27	27¼	+¼	
21⅝	9	Banner	.10	.5	25	71	20⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛	
35½	25⅝	Barber	1.60	5.8	10	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+½	
16⅝	10¼	BardCR	.28	1.9	13	346	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	—⅛	
23⅝	16½	BarnsGp	.90	4.0	7	16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—½	
28	12	BarryW	.72	3.3	10	106	23⅝	23¼	22	—1⅛	
24¼	14⅝	BasicIn	1.20	5.0	6	1	21½	21½	21½	—½	
58	30¼	BatesMf	.80	1.5	29	50	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+⅜	
54	21⅝	Bausch	1.40	2.9	11	188	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—⅜	
46⅛	31½	BaxTrv	.40	1.0	17	864	42⅝	41½	41½	—⅝	
4	1⅜	BayColP				19	3⅜	3¼	3¼		
24⅝	20¼	BayBTG	1.96	9.4	8	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼	
10	5	BayKCig	.40	5.4	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
32⅝	24⅝	Bearing	.60	2.0	10	13	29⅝	29	29	—⅛	
26½	21	BeatFd	1.36	4.3	10	582	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅛	
40	26⅝	Beckm	.44	1.2	15	35	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+⅜	
41	26⅝	BecInD	.72	2.0	14	196	36⅝	36½	36½	—½	
26⅝	23⅛	Beech			9	848	25	24⅝	25	—½	
7⅛	3⅝	Beker				69	5⅝	4⅝	5	—⅛	
34⅝	27	BelcoP	1	3.8	5	86	33¼	32⅝	33	—⅛	
24½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	6.3	6	36	23½	22⅝	22⅝	—1	
8¼	5⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	9		7	7	7		
33	13⅝	BellHow	.84	4.5	11	143	20¼	20	20	—½	
4⅝	4⅝	BellInt	.12	2.0	5	117	6	5⅝	5⅝	—¼	
52½	47¼	BellCd	4.20	8.3	8	89	50⅝	50½	50⅝	—⅛	
23½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.9	6	13	20⅝	20¼	20½	—½	
42	32⅝	Bendix	2.25	6.0	7	196	38⅝	38¼	38¼	—⅜	
24⅝	18⅝	BenfCp	1.60	7.4	6	237	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛	
54	46¼	Benef	pf4.30	9.1		4	47¼	47	47¼	+⅜	
55½	46⅝	Benef	pf4.50	9.4		z150	48	48	48	+⅜	
4⅝	2⅛	BengtB	.03e	.8	10	191	4	3⅝	4		
8	2½	BerkeyPh		.23	12	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—½	
39¼	21⅝	BestPr	.16e	.4	10	89	34¼	34	34	—⅜	
26½	24⅝	BestPd	wi			12	24¼	d24⅝	24⅝	—½	
22¼	18¼	BethSt	1	4.4		551	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜	
38⅛	20	BigThr	.60	1.7	14	280	35½	34⅝	35	—½	
24⅝	13⅝	Binsey	.88	3.9	10	12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼	
21½	14⅝	BlackDr	.60	3.3	13	850	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	—⅜	
27⅝	15⅝	BlairIn	1.20	5.1	6	23	23	24⅝	24⅝		
22¼	14⅝	Blisl	1b	5.0	8	22	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜	
25⅝	19	BlckHR	1.25	5.9	11	124	21	21¼	21⅝	—⅜	
27⅝	20	BlueB	1.40	6.5	4	121	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	—⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	Bluebrd	.28	3.5	7	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
7⅝	3⅝	BobbieBr			5	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
54	22⅝	Boeln	1.20a	2.4	11	1473	50¼	49¼	49⅝		
30⅝	22⅝	BolseC	1.25	4.7	6	930	27½	26¼	26½	—1¼	
36⅝	27½	Borden	1.72	5.7	7	292	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	—⅜	
33	25¼	BorgW	1.60	6.0	6	214	31	30¼	30¼	—1	
5½	2⅝	Bormans			8	38	5	4⅝	5		
28⅝	22⅝	BosEd	2.44	10.	12	60	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜	
102½	86⅝	BosE	pfB.88	10.		z100	88½	87½	87½		
13½	11	BosE	pr1.17	10.	17	114	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛	
14⅝	13¼	BosE	pr1.44	11.	7	28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½	
14⅝	7⅛	Brantf	.24	2.8	7	43	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛	
35⅝	29¼	BraunC	.70	2.9	6	55	25	24⅝	24⅝	—1¼	
38⅝	23½	BrigSt	1a	3.7	11	223	27⅝	26½	27	—⅜	
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.4	13	1005	36	34⅝	36	+⅜	
46½	35⅝	BristM	pf 2	4.0		8	42	41½	42	—½	
16⅝	13⅝	BritPet	.40e	2.6	11	288	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		
35⅝	25⅝	BrkwGl	1.50	4.7	8	5	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	—⅜	
21⅝	20	BkyUG	1.90	9.4	7	39	20½	20¼	20⅝	—⅜	
19½	0⅛	BwnStp	.60	3.7	8	54	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅜	
10¼	8	Brown	.30	2.4	11	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛	
29⅝	19⅝	BwnGp	1.60	6.5	6	46	26¼	25⅝	25¼	—1¼	
14⅝	0¼	BwnFer	.50	5.5	11	244	13⅛	12⅝	13	—⅛	
17	11	Brnswk	.70	4.7	9	291	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛	
25½	17	BrushW	1.20	5.8	8	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜	
23⅝	16⅝	BucyEr	.80	4.2	7	432	19	18⅝	19		
41¼	27¼	BuffR	1.40a	5.4	5	8	30	29⅝	29⅝	—½	
7⅝	4⅝	Bulova			42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛	
15	10⅝	Bundy	.88	6.0	7	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝		
18⅝	9¼	BunkR	.25e	1.6	9	176	16¼	15⅝	16	—½	
22½	17⅝	BnkR	pf1.50	7.1		9	21	20⅝	21	—⅜	
26½	18⅝	BurlInd	1.40	7.4	7	108	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜	
52⅝	35¼	BurlNo	1.60	4.1	8	139	39	38⅝	38¼	—½	
8	7	BrlNo	pf.55	7.2		43	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜	
51⅝	40⅝	BrlNo	pf2.85	6.8		14	42	41⅝	42		
22⅝	15⅝	Burndy	.76	3.7	10	75	21⅝	20¼	20⅝	—⅜	
24⅝	21	BrnsRL	.28	3.4		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛	
29½	58⅝	Burrgh	1.40	1.9	12	382	72⅝	72⅝	73¼	+½	
18⅝	12⅝	ButlerIn	.80	4.6	7	40	17⅝	17	17⅝	—⅛	
21⅝	11⅝	Butles	.32e	2.4	88	63	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛	
		— C—C—C —									
62¼	43¼	CBS	2.40	4.4	8	418	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	—⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	CCI			8	183	9⅛	8⅝	9	—⅛	
14	5⅝	CI Rty				46	11½	11	11	—½	
37½	30⅛	CIT	2.40	6.9	9	77	35	34½	34⅝		
12	3⅝	CLC	.24	2.2		90	11⅛	11	11		
12⅝	6¼	CNA Fn			5	640	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜	
17¼	12⅝	CNA pf	1.18	6.8		135	16½	15⅝	16¼	—⅛	
13⅝	11¼	CNAI	1.88a	9.4		17	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+½	
55⅝	42⅝	CPC	2.70	5.2	9	325	53	51½	51⅝	+⅜	
28½	16⅝	CP Nat	1.64	9.0	9	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		
20½	16⅝	CTS	.70	3.8	7	167	18½	18⅛	18⅝	—¼	
29½	21⅛	CabotC	1	3.7	7	118	27	26½	26⅝	—⅛	
13⅝	3⅝	Cadence			6	49	12⅝	12	12	—½	
38⅝	6½	Caesars			22	2252	28¼	27	28¼	+1⅜	
16	12	Callhn	.40b	2.7	16	31	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
3⅛	1⅜	CamerB			5	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛	
38½	23⅝	CmpRL	.60a	1.8	21	74	32½	22	32½	+½	
39⅝	21	CamSo	1.60	4.6	10	91	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛	
26⅝	20	CampT	.96	3.7	8	36	26⅝	26	26⅛	—⅜	
18½	16⅝	CdnPac	.96e	5.9	5	x13	16⅝	16⅝	16½		
12½	8	CanadR	.64	5.9	9	2	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛	
75⅝	45⅝	CanOils	.20	.3	12	49	72	71½	71⅝	—⅛	
23	17⅝	CapHold	.76	3.4	10	170	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛	
4¼	2	CarlingO				43	4	3⅝	4	—½	
29¼	19⅝	Carlisle	1	3.8	6	12	24½	20	26	—½	
8⅝	5⅝	CarolFrg	.30	3.8	6	14	8	7⅝	7⅝		
25⅝	20⅝	CarPw	1.84	8.3	9	1613	22½	22¼	22⅝	—½	
21	27⅝	CarP

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

(Continued From Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	22¼	IntrpGp	1.40	3.9	9	68	35¾	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
	15⅝	IntstPw	1.45	9.6	9	34	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
	22¼	InPw pf2.28		10.		z20	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
	25⅝	IowaBf	.52	1.5	5	12	35¾	35⅝	35⅝—	½
	15⅝	IowaEl	1.50	9.2	8	15	16⅜	16.	16¼+	⅛
	20¼	IowIlG	1.92	9.4	5	21	20⅞	20½	20½—	⅛
	25½	IowIll pf2.31		9.1		z300	25½	25½	25½	
	24⅝	IowaPL	2.36	9.0	7	22	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
	21¼	IowaPO	1.92	8.8	8	16	23⅛	21¾	21¾—	⅛
	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	1.6	27	141	7⅝	7¼	7½—	⅛
	11⅛	ItekCp			40	438	29½	28⅝	29⅜+	⅞
	16⅝	ItelCo	.64	2.6	9	731	25¼	23⅝	24⅝—	1
	14	Itel pf	1.44	10.		44	14¼	14	14⅛—	½
		— J—J—J —								
	20⅛	JmesF	1.20	4.4	11	62	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
	6⅝	JamswY	.08b	.6	6	41	13¼	12¾	12⅞—	¼
	13¼	Jantzen	.80	4.4	10	158	18⅜	18	18 —	½
	7⅝	JapnF	1.18e	11.		132	10⅞	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
	26⅛	JeffPil	1.04	3.4	9	54	30¾	30¼	30⅝—	⅛
	21	JerC pf	2.18	9.9		2	22	22	22	
	17½	JewelC	1.30	6.3	8	80	20½	19⅞	20½+	⅝
	2¾	Jewelcor			5	118	4¼	4	4⅛—	⅛
	28⅝	JhnMan	1.80	5.9	6	380	30⅝	30⅜	30½—	⅛
	65½	JohnJn	1.70	2.1	18	303	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞—	⅜
	4⅝	JohnEF				29	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	21⅛	JohnCn	1	3.4	10	84	29¼	29	29¼+	¼
	10⅛	JonLgn	.60	4.0	9	57	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
	19¾	Jorgen	1.10	3.7	7	4	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅜
	19⅛	Jostens	.84	4.0	12	91	21¼	20⅞	21 —	½
	29⅝	JoyMfg	1.50	4.3	12	82	35	34½	34⅝—	⅜
		— K—K—K —								
	43⅝	KLM Air			4	21	71¼	70½	70½—	¾
	21	K mart	.72	2.9	10	1234	25¼	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
	27⅝	KaisrAl	1.60	5.0	6	130	31⅝	31¼	31¾—	⅜
	53½	KalAl pf4.12		7.2		1	57½	57½	57½—	2½
	62	Kal 57pf4.75		6.8		3	70	70	70 —	1
	62	Kal 59pf4.75		7.1		2	67¼	67¼	67¼+	¼
	11⅛	KalCe	1.01e	5.4	3	81	18¾	18½	18⅝—	½
	15⅝	KalC pf1.37		7.5		1	18⅛	18¼	18¼—	¼
	20⅛	KaisrSt	1.50	6.3		43	24	23½	23⅝—	⅜
	6⅛	KaneMil	.20	2.6	9	29	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	13⅝	Kaneb	.60	3.6	11	440	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
	25⅝	KCtyPL	2.56	9.4	10	69	27⅜	27	27¼+	⅛
	47	KCPL pf4.50		9.0		z450	50	50	50 +	1
	23	KCPL pf2.20		9.4		6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
	32	KCSoin	2	3.8	6	22	53¾	52	52 —	1½
	18⅝	KaaGE	1.80	9.5	5	40	19¼	18⅞	19 +	½
	20	KanNb	1.48b	6.7	8	2	22	22	22 +	¼
	19⅝	KanPLt	1.86	9.2	7	67	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
	24	KaPL pf2.22		9.3		2	24	24	24	
	5	KatyInd			5	99	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
	17⅛	Katy pf1.46		6.0		23	25	24	24⅝—	⅜
	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	2.5	9	438	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
	15⅛	Kauf pf1.50		8.8		4	17⅛	17	17⅛—	¼
	9⅝	Keene	.40	2.6	7	47	15⅝	15½	15½	
	9⅛	Keller	.20	1.9	6	52	10⅝	10½	10½—	½
	20½	Kellogs	1.20	5.2	13	78	23⅜	23¼	23¼—	½
	14⅝	Kellwd	1.12	5.6	5	34	20⅛	20	30 —	½
	26	Kennml	1.08	3.5	9	8	31	30¾	30¾—	⅛
	18⅛	Kenact	.60e	2.7	132	397	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	
	19¾	KyUtil	1.96	9.0	14	27	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
	18⅛	KerrGls	.40	3.1	7	88	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
	39⅝	KerrM	1.25	2.8	10	438	44¼	43⅝	43⅞—	⅜
	10	KeysCon				13	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
	23⅛	KiddeW	1.40	4.3	6	88	32⅞	32½	32½	
	45¾	Kidde prB 4		8.1		1	49½	49½	49½—	⅛
	22⅝	Kidde pr1.64		6.2		3	26⅝	26½	26½—	⅛
	36⅝	KimbCl	2.60	5.6	8	215	46⅛	46	46⅛—	¼
	11	KingDSt	.80	5.4	7	336	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
	15⅛	Kirsch	1	3.7	7	17	27⅛	27	27 —	⅜
	32¾	KnightRd	1	2.2	12	90	46¼	46	46 —	¼
	14¼	Koehrin	.80	4.2	6	92	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
	32	Koeh pf2.75		8.6		5	32⅛	32	32 —	½
	15⅝	Kollmr	.50	2.3	18	61	22	21½	21½—	½
	19⅝	Koppers	1.10	5.1	8	85	22¼	21⅛	21⅜—	¾
	6¼	Koracp	.34	2.6	5	2	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
	41⅝	Kraft	2.60	5.4	8	352	48½	48	48¼—	½
	8⅝	Kroehlr				6	10⅝	10¾	10¾	
35¼	33¼	Kroger	1.76	5.3	7	365	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜—	¼
25⅝	21⅛	Kubota	.55e	2.1	23	1	u26	26	36 +	¼
19⅝	13½	Kuhlm	.70a	4.0	7	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
29⅛	15⅞	Kysor	1	4.0	7	23	24⅞	24½	24⅝—	¼
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	4⅝	LFE	.10r	.9	11	53	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
19	16⅝	LITCO	.92	5.6	8	2	16½	d16⅛	16½—	⅛
10⅜	5⅛	LTV				490	7⅞	7⅛	7¼—	⅜
15¼	8¼	LTVA	.32t	2.9		18	11	10⅛	10⅞—	⅜
55¼	42	LTVCp pf 5		12.		1	42½	42½	42½+	¾
23½	18½	LacGas	1.70	9.0	5	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	¼
31⅜	17	LamSe	1.30	5.3	9	23	25	24⅛	24⅞—	⅜
15⅝	11¾	LaneBry	.90	6.6	6	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
29⅛	13	Lanier	.40e	1.5	14	91	27⅞	26⅛	26⅛—	1½
12¼	7⅞	LowtCh	.40	4.4	15	44	11	10¾	10⅞—	¼
20⅝	13	LearSg	.80	4.4	6	213	18¼	18	18⅛—	½
51	35⅝	LearO pf2.25		5.1		3	44⅛	44¼	44¼—	¼
35½	27½	Leasw	1.60	4.9	8	16	32½	32⅛	32½+	½
36¼	22⅛	LeeEnt	.76	2.4	10	33	21⅛	31¼	31¼—	⅛
24⅞	13⅝	LeedsN	.80	2.4	14	54	34⅛	33¾	33¾—	⅜
30	16⅝	Leesona	1	4.5	6	80	22½	21¼	23¼+	1
3⅛	2	LehVally			6	134	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
30½	22½	LVIn pf1.50		5.8		1	26	26	26 —	¾
11	9	Lehmn	.76e	7.5		131	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
13¼	6	Lennar			7	79	10⅝	18	10 —	¾
31½	21½	Lenox	1.12	4.0	9	13	28½	28½	28⅛—	½
9⅝	6⅛	LesFay	.40	5.3	9	36	9	8⅞	9 —	½
16½	10¼	LevFdC				30	14⅝	14	14 —	1
37¾	24¼	LeviStr	1.60	4.8	6	312	34	33⅛	33½	
27⅞	18⅝	LevitzF	.50	2.5	6	230	21	19⅝	19⅝—	1⅛
31⅛	25⅝	LOF	2a	7.4	6	60	27¼	27	27 —	⅛
29½	20	LibrtyCo	.88	3.1	7	18	28⅝	28⅛	28¼—	⅜
5⅞	2⅞	LibrtyLn			6	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13¾	9⅞	LiblL pf1.25		9.6		9	13¼	13	13	
34¾	26	Liggel	2.50	8.0	8	78	31⅝	31	31⅛—	1¼
49	32⅝	LillyEli	1.60	3.5	14	377	46	45½	45⅞—	⅜
42¼	33⅝	LincNl	2.40	5.9	7	204	41	40⅝	40⅝+	⅛
20⅝	17	LincPl	1.72	10.		13	17	d16¾	17	
7⅛	2⅞	Lionel	.12	2.0	16	233	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
24¼	11¼	Litton	.31t	1.4	13	2114	u24¾	22⅞	22⅞—	1⅜
34½	16	Litt ptc pf				24	u34¾	33¾	34 —	½
49¾	36	Litton pf 3		6.1		15	u50	49	49 —	¾
22	19⅝	Litton pf 2		10.		1	20	20	20 +	¼
26⅞	12⅞	Lockhd			7	759	22	21	21¾—	⅛
28	17⅝	Loctite	.32	1.2	14	146	27½	27¼	27½—	½
46⅛	27½	Loews	1.20	2.7	4	198	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝+	½
12¼	9⅛	LomFn	.58	5.4	8	172	11¼	10¾	10¾—	½
21⅞	16⅛	LomM	1.60e	8.8	15	20	18⅜	18¼	18¼—	½
21⅝	16¾	LnStar	1.20	6.2	7	24	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
20⅝	17¾	LILCo	1.70	8.9	7	74	19¼	19	19⅛	
59⅝	52½	LIL pfB	5	10.		z30	50	d50	50 —	1¼
95¾	80	LIL pfJ 8.12		10.		z50	81½	81⅛	81⅛+	½
99⅛	80	LIL pfK8.30		9.8		z50	84¾	84⅝	84⅝—	¼
28⅞	25½	LIL pfO2.47		9.5		126	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛+	⅝
28¼	20⅝	LongDr	.64	2.4	14	32	26¾	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
30	15½	LoralCp	.80	3.1	9	129	26⅜	25½	25⅝—	¾
29¼	20	LaLand	1.20	5.6	8	340	21½	21½	21⅝—	¼
18⅝	11½	LaPac	.40	3.4	8	444	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	¼
27½	21½	LouvGs	1.96	8.4	10	63	23¾	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
15	9⅛	Lowenst				10	14	13⅞	13⅞	
43⅝	32½	Lubrzl	1.44	2.6	12	123	40¼	39⅝	39⅝—	⅜
16⅞	13	LuckyS	.84b	5.5	10	305	15½	15¼	15⅜	
9½	6⅞	Ludlow	.50	6.2	68	50	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
36½	23¾	Lukens	1.80	5.3	6	29	34¼	33⅝	33⅝—	¾
9¾	4⅝	Lykes				1060	8⅛	7¾	7¾+	⅞
24¼	13	Lyke pf2.50		11.		570	22¾	21¾	21¾+	4⅝
12⅜	6⅞	LynCSys	.40	3.6	13	24	11⅜	11	11¼—	¼
		— M—M—M —								
30	22	MACOM	.40	1.5	13	65	26⅝	d26	26¼—	1
19¾	11	MBPXL	.40b	2.2	5	34	18⅛	17¾	18 +	¼
56½	21	MCA	1.20	2.4	9	705	51⅛	48⅝	49½—	1⅛
12⅞	5⅝	MEI	.30	2.6	9	65	12	11⅝	11¾	
19¾	12⅝	MGIC	.72	4.4	7	567	16½	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
21⅜	9¾	MacAF	.80b	4.2	50	63	19¾	18⅞	19 —	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	MacDn	.30	2.9	7	42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
13	6¼	Macke	.40	3.3	8	85	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13½	7¾	Macmill	.64	5.7	8	586	11½	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
43½	34⅞	Macy	1.65	4.0	7	489	42¼	41⅛	41¾—	½
14⅞	11⅜	MdsFd	.94e	6.8		287	14	13¾	13¾—	¼
11¼	8	MagicCf	.80	5.5	5	101	9½	8⅞	9⅛	
45⅞	28¼	Mallry	1.40	4.2	13	611	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝—	⅜
30½	23	MalonN	.84	2.9	12	8	29¾	29	29 —	1
11¼	7	Manhin	.20b	2.0	4	61	10¼	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
40⅛	28¼	MfrHan	2.08	5.8	7	184	36¾	36	36 —	1⅛
46¼	30⅝	MAPCO	1.20	3.7	18	190	33½	32⅞	32⅞—	⅜
26⅜	13¾	MaraIM	.60	2.5	8	157	24⅛	23½	23⅞—	½
57⅛	39⅞	MaratO	2.20	4.7	7	586	47	46½	46⅞	
23¼	16⅝	Marcml	.80	4.0	8	141	20⅞	20¼	20¼—	¾
16¼	11½	MarMid	.80	5.5	10	226	15⅛	14⅞	14⅝—	⅜
17⅜	11¼	MarionL	.60	4.0	12	68	15⅛	15	15 —	⅜
23	13	MarkCtl	.36	2.1	7	4	17	16¾	16¾—	½
23¼	15¾	Mark pf1.20		6.3		5	19⅛	19	19 —	¼
35½	22½	Marley	1	3.2	10	x198	31⅜	30¾	31 —	¾
14	8¾	Marriot	.12	1.0	11	593	13⅛	12	12⅞—	⅜
68⅝	51½	MrshM	2.80	4.4	15	53	64⅞	63⅜	63⅞—	1⅛
35¼	18⅝	MrshF	1.24	5.2	14	722	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	¼
32¾	22⅛	MartM	1.70	5.7	7	755	30⅝	29¾	29⅞—	⅞
15⅜	10⅜	MaryK	.40	3.5	10	47	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅜
40⅞	24⅝	Md Cup	.74	1.9	18	14	39½	39	39 —	⅜
23⅜	15⅝	Masco	.40	1.9	11	55	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
20⅜	14⅞	Masonil	.60	2.6	7	137	18⅞	18⅝	18¾—	¼
16	13	MasM	1.28e	9.1	11	20	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
20⅞	8⅛	MassyF				163	11	10⅞	11 —	½
18	16	MasCp	1.64	9.6		50	17¼	16⅞	17⅛—	¼
12⅝	11	MasInc	1.01e	9.1		6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
35	22⅛	MatsuE	.36e	1.1	10	9	34	34	34 —	½
11⅞	7	Mattel	.07e	.7	8	356	10	9¾	9⅞—	½
27⅞	20⅝	MayDS	1.20	5.2	7	60	24⅝	24½	24½	
26	19	MayerO	.90	3.8	11	103	23½	23	23½+	⅜
5	2¾	MaysJW			7	11	4⅛	4¼	4¼—	⅛
33½	25⅝	Maytg	1.60a	6.2	10	59	26	d25⅛	25¼—	½
31⅛	21½	McDerml	1	3.8	5	703	26¾	26½	26½	
35⅝	29	McDr pf2.20		7.0		140	31⅞	30⅝	31½+	¼
30⅝	28¾	McDr pf2.60		9.0		46	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
58⅞	43⅞	McDnld	.36	.7	15	397	53⅝	53⅛	53¼—	⅛
35	19¾	McDonD	.60	1.9	9	228	31⅞	31¾	31¾—	⅛
27¾	18⅛	McDonh	1.20	3.7	6	4	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
30⅝	23⅛	McGEd	1.60	5.7	8	33	28½	28	28 —	½
24⅝	16⅝	McGrN	1	4.3	10	123	23¼	23	23¼+	⅛
37¾	17¾	McIntyr	1	4.9		z220	21¼	20½	20½—	⅞
19¾	14⅛	McKee	1	5.4	9	65	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
22⅝	17⅛	McLean	.58	3.3	7	23	17¾	d17½	17⅝—	⅜
14⅛	8¾	McLoul				73	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅜
15⅝	10¾	McNeil	.80	5.9	9	12	14¼	13⅜	13½—	1
23⅞	16¾	Mead	1.12	5.1	5	87	23⅛	21¾	21⅞—	⅜
60⅝	44	Mea pfA2.80		4.6		2	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	
28⅞	16¼	Measrx	.32	1.1	15	248	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	⅜
16⅞	11¼	Medinco	.40	2.5	9	128	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
26⅝	16⅝	Medtrn	.40e	1.7	10	39	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
44⅛	25¾	Meduse	2	4.8	10	35	41¾	41½	41½+	¼
33¾	23⅛	Melville	1.16	3.9	10	149	30	29¾	29⅞—	⅜
49⅜	34	Memorex			8	427	42⅞	40⅝	40¾—	1⅝
42¼	29⅝	MercSir	.80	2.3	7	23	34¾	34½	34⅝+	½
29¾	24¾	MerTx	1.32	4.4	7	109	29	28⅝	28⅞—	⅛
63	47⅝	Merck	1.70	3.0	14	475	57½	56⅝	57⅛—	⅜
37	19⅞	Merdith	1	2.8	8	10	36	35½	35½—	¾
21½	13¼	MerrLv	.88	4.0	15	407	18½	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
47	32¼	MesaPet	.40	1.2	12	610	34¼	32½	33⅛—	⅞
15⅝	10⅛	Mesab	.66a	4.5	23	28	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
28⅝	20¾	Mesta	1.10e	5.5	8	44	21¼	d19⅞	20⅛—	1¼
37⅝	19¾	MGM	1.10b	3.0	14	71	36⅝	36¼	36¼—	½
57¾	24½	Metrm	1.50	2.8	11	37	52⅞	52½	52⅞+	⅝
80	39½	MtE pfC3.90		9.9		z50	39½	39½	39½	
93	79¼	MtE pfG7.60		9.7		z30	79¼	79¼	79¼	
26	22⅝	MhCn pf2.05		8.5		44	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅜
16	13¼	MchGs	1.20	8.5	8	13	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
19½	17⅛	MdCTel	1.36	7.8	8	57	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
27¾	24⅝	MdCT pf2.06		8.3		3	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
17⅜	15¾	MidSUt	1.44	9.1	7	821	16	15⅝	15¾	
38⅞	20½	MidlRs	2	5.8	5	75	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	1⅜
18⅛	18½	MidlRs	wi			1	17½	d17½	17½—	1
28⅝	16¼	MillerW	.60	2.3	13	41	26	25¾	25¾—	½
20⅝	10¼	MiltBrd	.72	4.1	8	61	17¾	17½	17⅝+	½
14⅝	9	MilRoy	.25	1.9	12	29	13⅛	12½	13⅛—	⅛
24½	20	MinnGs	1.78	8.7	6	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	½
58	43	MMM	2	3.6	14	760	55	54¼	54⅞—	⅜
22⅞	19¼	MinPL	1.84	9.4	10	28	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
15½	10⅞	MirroAl	.96	7.1	8	7	13½	12½	13½	
33¾	20	MisnIns	.88	2.5	6	68	32¼	23¼	23¼—	⅛
55	40½	MPacC	2.60	5.3	6	87	49¼	48¾	49¼—	¼
19⅝	13	MoPSu	1b	7.7	12	4	13	13	13	
28⅛	24	MoPS pf2.44		10.		4	24	d23¾	23¾—	¼
27⅛	26¼	MoPS pf2.61		10.		1	26¼	26¼	26¼—	¼
70½	58⅛	Mobil	4.20	6.5	7	431	65⅝	64⅝	64⅞—	¼
3⅝	1⅞	MobileN				111	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
17⅜	11⅛	ModMer	.16	1.0	18	54	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
16	11⅜	Mohasco	.90	6.8	8	30	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅜
12⅝	4⅞	MohkDta			14	583	10⅝	9⅝	10 —	½
24⅞	16¼	MohkR	1.20	5.1	7	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝—	⅛
32	18¾	Monrh	1.60	5.1	7	16	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
21½	12¼	Monogr	.40	2.1	6	34	19⅛	18¾	19 —	¼
72⅛	44⅛	Monsan	3.20	6.4	7	355	50⅞	50	50⅛—	⅜
17⅜	15⅝	MntDU	1.30	7.7	7	62	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
27⅛	22	MonPw	1.92	8.1	9	22	23¾	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
23⅞	20¼	MonSt	1.80a	8.8		49	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
11¾	8⅝	MONY	.92e	9.4	11	46	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
38¼	24¼	MooreM	1	3.2	9	94	31¾	31⅛	31½—	⅛
53¾	39⅝	Morgan	2.20	4.8	8	418	46⅛	45⅞	45½—	⅜
30	25⅛	MorKnu	1	3.9	7	44	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	
20⅛	9⅞	MorseSh	.70	3.9	6	36	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
7⅝	3⅝	MtgTrAm			102	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
30¾	21⅝	MorNor	1.20	4.3	10	254	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
51⅞	33⅞	Motrola	1	2.2	13	558	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜—	¼
46	33¼	MtFuel	2.20	6.0	10	246	36⅞	35¾	36¾+	1¼
29¼	25	MtSTel	2.08	8.0	9	51	26¾	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
12⅞	6⅛	Munford	.20t			273	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	
7⅝	4⅞	Munfd pf.40		5.2		86	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
20⅞	16¾	Munsng	1.20	6.4	6	13	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
19⅛	15⅝	MurphC	1.28	8.0	9	27	16½	16	16 —	¼
42⅝	29⅞	MurpOil	.80	2.2	10	84	37	36¾	36⅞—	⅛
16¾	12⅛	MutOm	1.26	9.2		22	14	13¾	13¾	
14	8⅛	MyersL	.40	2.2	11	103	12¾	12½	12½—	⅜
		— N—N—N —								
58⅝	35¾	NCR	1	1.9	10	931	54⅛	53⅝	54 +	¼
22¾	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	6.3	9	810	19⅛	18⅝	19	
26¼	20½	NLT	1	4.3	7	178	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4½	NVF	1.10t	15.	5	150	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
26	24¼	Nabisco	1.38	5.4	10	200	26	25½	25½—	⅜
34⅛	24¾	Nalco	1.24	4.4	12	459	28⅝	28	28⅛—	½
20⅜	11½	Narco	.68	3.4	10	274	u20¾	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
31⅜	17¼	Nashua	1	3.8	7	182	27	26⅛	26½—	¾
19½	10½	NatAirl	.80	2.8	14	283	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
27¾	16⅞	NAvio	.72e	2.8		68	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
19⅝	12¾	NatCan	.64	3.6	7	105	18¼	18	18 —	¼
34¼	24½	NCan pf1.00		4.6		1	32½	32⅛	32½—	½
22⅞	16¼	NtChem	.56	2.9	11	22	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	½
18¾	11¾	NtCtyL	.60	4.8	156	25	12½	12¼	12½—	⅛
31¾	24½	NtDetr	1.68	5.4	5	46	30⅝	30¼	30¼—	½
24½	20⅛	NatDist	1.78	8.0	6	171	31⅛	21	21⅛—	⅜
29⅛	23⅝	NatFG	2.38	9.2	6	19	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
27¾	24⅝	NFG pl 2.30		8.7		10	26⅝	26	26⅝+	⅜
19½	13⅞	NatGyp	1.20	7.0	6	91	17⅜	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
4¼	2¾	NatHom				37	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
31½	20⅛	NMdCr	.56	1.9	11	190	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	
24½	15	NMedE	.50b	2.6	5	127	20	19½	19½—	⅛
21⅞	15¾	NMineSv	.56	3.1	18	21	18	17⅞	18	
38½	19¾	NtPrest	1.50	7.5	6	46	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
27¾	15⅛	NtSemic			17	479	25½	25⅛	25¼—	½
16⅝	12¼	NSvcInd	.86	5.4	7	25	16	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
21½	16	NStand	1.16	5.9	7	15	19½	19⅜	19½—	⅛
67⅞	36¾	NStrch	1.15	1.9	15	49	62¼	61⅝	62¼	
39⅝	29	NatlStl	2.50	8.3	10	382	30⅞	29¾	30 —	⅞
6⅛	3⅛	NatTea			8	4	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
46	31½	Natom	1.80	4.5	5	120	40⅞	39¾	39⅞—	⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Natm pf1.60		6.0		12	26⅞	26⅝	26½—	⅜
23⅝	12½	Neptune	.54	3.0	11	51	18	17⅛	18 +	¼
24½	20¾	NevPw	2	8.7	6	27	23¼	23	23 —	¼
19¾	16½	NevP pf1.60		9.6		z100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
25⅝	22⅝	NevP pf2.30		9.9		z140	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
27½	20	NevP pl1.95		9.9		2	19¾	d19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
24¾	21	NEngEl	1.94	9.0	8	23	21¾	21½	21⅝	
18⅞	15⅝	NEnGE	1.44	9.0	7	11	16⅛	15⅞	16	
31½	27⅝	NEnP pf2.76		9.9		1	28	28	28	
36⅛	31¼	NEngT	2.88	8.7	8	23	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	¼
21¾	17⅜	NYGEG	1.68	9.0	8	85	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
103	89¾	NYS pl 8.80		9.8		z100	90	90	90 —	1
26	22¼	NYS pl 2.12		9.4		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
30	15⅛	Newhall	.56	2.0	12	5	28¼	28	28 —	¼
24¾	15½	Newmt	.80	4.5	22	84	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Newprk			9	157	9¾	9½	9½—	⅜
17¼	13¾	NiaMP	1.34	9.6	8	183	14⅛	14	14	
47⅝	38¼	NiaMot	3.90	9.5		z20	41¼	41¼	41¼+	1
58	50⅝	NiaMot	4.85	9.7		z10	50	d50	50 —	⅜
123	108½	NiMot	11.75	11.		z30	110¾	110¼	110¼	
92	77½	NiaMot	7.72	10.		z200	77½	77½	77½	
11¼	9⅛	NiagSh	1e	9.5		11	10⅝	10½	10½	
33⅞	28½	Nicor	2.40	8.2	8	54	29⅜	28¾	29⅛+	⅜
31⅞	25⅛	NorfWn	1.84	7.3	11	298	25½	d25	25⅛—	⅜
25⅛	19⅝	Norlin	1.60	7.4	5	21	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
31¼	19	Norris	1.24	5.6	5	74	23	23	22 —	1
29	18⅝	NACoal	.80	2.5	14	9	19¾	19½	19¾+	⅛
5⅛	3	NoAMtg				87	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
33	24⅝	NoAPhl	1.50	5.4	6	3	28¼	28	28 —	½
7⅞	3⅞	NoCAir	.16	2.3	7	74	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
3⅜	15-16	NoCeAir wt				170	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
12⅝	9½	NoestUl	1.02	10.	7	412	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
15¼	10	NCaISL	.80	3.7	4	23	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
21¼	16⅝	NIndPS	1.50	8.6	9	71	17⅞	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
45⅞	34⅞	NorNGs	2.40	6.2	6	467	39	38¾	38¾—	⅛
30½	23⅞	NoSIPw	2.06	8.1	8	67	25⅞	25½	25½—	¼
52⅞	48¼	NSPw pf4.16		8.8		z1600	47⅞	d47⅛	47⅛—	⅞
87¼	77	NSPw pf6.80		8.9		z300	76¾	d76¾	76¾—	⅜
33	22½	NorTel	.72	2.7	9	287	27⅞	27	27 —	⅞
6¼	3½	Nthgate	.25e	5.0		11	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
37½	18⅝	Nortrp	1.60	4.6	7	335	35	34½	34¾	
32⅛	19	NwstAirl	.75	2.8	6	500	27½	26¼	26½—	1
28	21½	NwtBcp	1.04	4.4	8	48	24¼	23¾	23¾—	⅛
43⅞	33	NwtEnr	2.40	7.0	6	85	34⅞	34¼	34½—	⅜
43¼	33	NwEn ct2.40		7.0	6	7	34¾	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
69⅞	47	NwtInd	3.50	5.4	7	251	65¼	63⅝	64⅝+	⅝
25	32¼	NwtInd	wi			6	32⅝	32½	32½	
46½	25¼	NwtInd	wt			8	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝+	¼
26⅝	25	NwtP pf2.50		10.		18	25	d24½	25	
13⅜	10⅝	NwMLf	1e	9.1	12	56	11¼	11	11 —	½
35⅛	22¾	NwOtw	1.20	3.6	12	28	33¾	33⅜	33¼+	⅛
49⅝	32	Norton	2	4.3	8	87	47¼	46½	46½—	⅜
21⅜	16¾	NorSim	.76b	4.0	8	386	19⅛	19	19	
48	38	NortS pf1.60		3.8		1	42½	42½	42½	
40½	19	Nucor	.40	1.0	8	61	38¾	38¼	38½—	⅜
		— O—O—O —								
20⅞	14½	OKC	1.20	6.2	11	17	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
35⅛	11⅛	Oakind	.80	1.7	45	349	30	28⅝	29⅞—	¼
31⅛	19½	OcciPet	1.25	5.5	8	1559	23⅛	22½	22¾—	⅜
16⅝	8⅛	OcciPet	wt			67	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	¼
49⅝	33	OccIP pf2.16		5.8		23	37	36¼	37 —	½
100¼	63¾	OccIP pf3.60		4.9		5	73⅝	72⅝	73 —	1¾
97¼	62⅝	OccIP pf 4		5.6		10	72⅝	71½	71½—	3¼
28½	24½	OccIP pf2.50		10.		37	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
25⅛	21¼	OccIP pf2.12		10.		205	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
23¼	23⅞	OccIP pf2.30		9.9		30	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21⅜	Ogden	1.60	5.8	5	30	27¾	27½	27½	
21½	17	OhioEd	1.76	9.0	10	135	19¼	18	18 —	1⅛
40½	39	OhEd pf3.90		9.5		z200	41	40½	41 +	1⅜
54	45	OhEd pf4.40		9.2		z20	48	47¼	48	
100¼	85⅝	OhEd pf8.20		9.7		z10	84½	d84½	84½—	⅞
115¾	104	OhE pf10.48		10.		z1120	104¼	104¼	104¼+	¼
117½	105½	OhE pf10.76		10.		z20	108	108	108	
93¼	78	OhP pf 8.04		10.		z10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	⅜
23	22½	OhP pfG2.27		10.		900	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
134	118	OhP pfA 14		12.		z100	118¾	118¾	118¾—	¼
134	117	OhP pfF 14		12.		z50	119⅛	119	119	
19½	17	OklaGE	1.54	8.6	9	64	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
11	9½	OklGE pf.80		7.6		z200	10½	10	10½+	½
24⅝	18	OklaNG	1.60	6.7	7	88	24	23¾	23¾—	¼
20¼	13⅜	Olin	.88	5.9	6	61	15⅛	15	15 —	¼
37⅞	23½	Olinkrft	1.20	3.4	9	215	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	⅞
29⅝	14⅝	Omark	.88	3.2	9	15	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜—	⅛
17¾	17⅛	Oneida			12	3	17½	17¼	17½—	½
13½	9¾	Opelika	.84	7.9	13	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
16¾	15	OranRk	1.44	9.1	9	30	16	15⅞	15¾—	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Orange	.20	2.0		141	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
25¾	10¾	OutMar	1.40	6.4	12	23	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
20	17¼	OutletCo	1	4.1	6	7	24½	24¼	24⅝	
10½	10¾	OverhDr	.70	4.5	7	55	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
23¾	17½	OvmTr	1.10	5.0	6	4	22⅛	22	22	
33½	20¾	OverSh	.40b	1.6	6	77	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
23⅛	29½	OwenCo	.80	2.8	7	344	29⅝	d29	29 —	½
29¾	19½	OwenIll	1.06	4.9	8	61	21¾	21½	31½—	⅜
12⅝	7	Oxfrdln	.40b	5.5	5	15	11¼	11	11 —	⅜
		— P—Q —								
11⅞	8⅛	PNBMt	.78e	7.9	11	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
20⅛	23¼	PPG	1.72	6.5	5	150	27	26¼	26½—	½
15⅝	7	PSA			17	102	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	½
15¼	12½	PacAS	1.24	9.6		5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
25½	23	PacGE	2.16	9.0	8	343	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
21⅜	10½	PacLtg	1.88	9.1	8	132	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
47⅝	21⅜	PacLm	1.80	3.9	16	37	47	46⅝	46¾+	⅜
21⅛	10½	PNwTel	1.52	7.6	5	88	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
40⅛	28⅝	PacPet	.92	2.9	8	53	32	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
23¼	20⅛	PacPw	1.92	9.2	8	197	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
18⅞	15	PacTT	1.40	9.2	6	153	15¼	15	15¼+	¼
79¾	68½	PacTT pf 6		8.8		z20	68½	68½	68½	
14½	10⅝	PacTin	.80	6.7	6	7	12⅛	12	12	
9	5¾	PaineW	.40	5.1	4	75	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
15	13⅞	PaiW pf1.30		9.7		5	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
21¾	12	PalmBc	.92e	4.5	5	65	20¾	20½	20⅝—	⅜
8	4	Pamida	.12	1.7	12	162	7¼	7	7¼	
7½	4½	PanAm			6	431	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
50⅞	38⅝	PanEP	2.60	5.9	7	60	44½	44¼	44¼	
19⅝	14⅝	Paprcll	1b	5.6	7	25	18½	18	18 —	½
22⅝	14⅞	Pargas	1.06	6.9	8	22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
59⅝	33¼	ParkDr	.40	.7	9	x128	55	54½	54½—	1
20⅝	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.4	8	51	25¼	24⅞	25 —	⅜
24¼	15¾	ParkPn	.60	2.8	11	20	22¼	21¼	21¼—	½
17	9½	PatPtl			12	96	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
21¼	17	Pavlsnw	.50	2.8	9	63	17⅞	17⅝	17¾—	⅜
27	18¾	Peabdy	.24b	1.0	11	272	25	24½	26½—	⅜
8¼	5⅛	Pengo				159	6⅞	6	6 —	¼
3	1⅛	PennCent				1443	2⅝	2⅝	2½+	⅛
43⅝	32⅛	Penney	1.76	4.9	8	296	36⅝	35⅝	36¼+	½
25⅛	20⅝	PaPL	1.92	9.4	6	121	20¾	d20½	20⅝—	¼
56	48	PaPL pf4.50		9.4		z20	48	48	48	
116	106¼	PaPL pf 11		10.		z60	106½	106½	106½—	¾
96	85	PaPL pf 8		9.4		z120	85½	85½	85½—	1¼
102⅞	88	PaPL pf8.70		9.9		z40	88¼	88¼	88¼	
39¼	32	Penwlt	3	5.4	8	41	37½	36½	36¾—	1⅛
26¼	21½	Penw pf1.60		6.5		28	24½	24½	24½—	¼
35⅝	26	Pennzol	2	6.8	9	187	29⅞	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
45¼	33½	Pennz pf1.33		2.6		5	37	36	37 +	½
98¾	90¼	Pennz pfB 8		8.7		z50	92¼	92¼	92¼	
12⅝	7	PeopDr	.20	1.8	5	99	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅜
39⅝	32¼	PeopGs	2.80	8.1	7	35	34½	34⅛	34⅝+	¼
32⅝	22¾	PepsiCo	1	3.4	13	716	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
26	17	PerkinE	.40	1.7	15	369	23½	23	23⅛—	¼
14⅞	7⅞	Pertec			9	222	11⅜	11	11 —	⅜
54⅝	30½	PetInc	2	4.0	12	213	49⅝	49	49½	
29¾	16⅝	PetInc pf.00		3.0		10	37	27	27	
27	15¾	PetInc pf 1		4.1		57	24½	24¼	24½	
45½	32⅞	Petrie	1.20	2.9	14	5	42	42	42	
32¾	25⅛	Petrolan	.90	2.1	8	91	29⅛	28¾	28¾—	¼
28	20¾	PetRs	2.47e	11.		12	22¾	22½	22⅝	
26⅞	20¾	PetRs pf1.75		8.6		48	21	d20¼	20¼—	⅜
35⅛	23⅝	Pfizer	1.20	3.7	12	891	32¾	32⅛	23¼—	⅜
21⅜	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.8	52	296	21⅝	21½	21½—	¼
21½	17	PhilaEl	1.00	11.	9	630	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
46¼	39	PhilE pf3.80		9.6		z140	39¾	39¾	39¾	
93½	77	PhilE pf7.85		10.		z10	77½	77½	77½—	½
107¾	97¼	PhilE pf9.00		9.7		z30	97½	97½	97½	
91	77	PhilE pf7.75		10.		z200	77½	d76½	77½+	½
34⅝	15½	PhilaSub	.96	4.0	9	114	24¼	23¾	24	
72¼	54¾	PhilMr	2.05	3.1	11	1397	66½	65⅞	65⅞—	1⅜
7⅞	5	PhilInd	.24	3.6	7	123	7⅛	6¾	6¾—	⅜
36⅝	26¾	PhilPet	1.20	3.7	9	1112	32½	31⅝	32½+	⅝
15	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.1		55	14⅞	14⅝	14¾—	¼
8½	4⅝	Pier 1	.20	2.9	6	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
41½	33½	Pilsbry	1.20	3.2	10	84	40	39¾	39⅞—	⅛
36⅝	25⅛	Pioner	1.76	6.1	7	45	29	28⅝	28⅞—	¼
25½	15⅛	PitneyB	1	4.2	8	139	24	23½	23⅝—	⅛
25¼	19½	PittFrg	.80a	4.0	9	3	20½	20¼	20¼—	½
88	75	viPitFW pf				z350	87¾	85	85 —	2¼
29⅞	19⅞	Pittstn	1.20	5.9	21	859	20½	20	20½+	⅜
8⅛	3⅝	PionRsc			81	353	7½	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
20⅝	18⅝	Planirn	.12	.7	18	170	19	17¾	17⅞—	1⅛
20¼	6	Playboy	.12	.6	42	2913	u20¼	19⅝	20⅛+	2¼
20⅝	13	Plessy	1.25e	7.3	9	22	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25	15	Pneumo	1	4.4	8	144	23⅛	22¾	22⅞—	⅜
41⅝	23⅝	Polaroid	.80	2.1	14	1633	38⅜	37¼	38⅜+	⅞
35⅛	8¼	PnSrosa	.30	r1.4	9	539	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞—	1
26⅞	16	PopeTal	1	4.1	5	19	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜—	¼
24⅝	15	Portec	.80	4.1	11	40	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
28⅝	18⅝	PortGE	1.70	8.9	11	101	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
115½	105¼	PoG pf11.00		11.		z30	105½	105½	105½—	½
29½	26⅝	PorG pf2.60		9.7		2	26¾	d26½	26¾	
23¾	23⅝	PoVitch	1	3.6	7	73	27⅞	27½	27⅝—	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	PotmEl	1.36	9.2	8	58	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
55	46	PotEl pf4.50		9.4		z250	48	47½	48 +	1½
22⅝	13¼	Premier	.54	2.5	10	25	21¼	21¼	21¼—	½
88¾	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.5	14	394	86½	86	86⅛—	⅜
12⅝	8	ProdRsh	.44	4.0	9	48	11½	11	11 —	⅜

(Continued on Page 10)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark
M.	7⅝-7¾	3⅜-3½
M.	8 1/16-8 3/16	3⅜-3½
M.	8⅜-8½	3⅜-3½
M.	8 13/16-8 15/16	3½-3⅝
Y.	9 1/16-9 3/16	3 11/16-3 13/16

	Swiss Franc	Sterling
M.	1¼-1⅜	11⅛-11¾
M.	1 7/16-1 9/16	11¾-12
M.	1⅝-1¾	12-12¼
M.	2-2⅛	12⅛-12⅜
Y.	2⅛-2¼	12¼-12½

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	93.70	93.60	94.20	85.60
Brussels	104.41	105.04	105.96	94.04
Frankfurt	149.43	150.61	151.39	141.16
London 30	455.60	463.40	493.30	433.40
London 500	228.22	230.70	236.59	205.42
Milan	62.11	62.34	64.23	55.45
Paris	105.26	105.25	108.59	78.10
Sydney	491.49	492.85	501.34	441.19
Tokyo (n)	411.29	411.76	416.11	364.04
Tokyo (o)	5,478.84	5,474.80	5,555.84	4,867.91
Zurich	310.90	311.30	342.00	292.80

(n) new (o) old

Tokyo Exchange

June 21, 1978.

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	237	Matsu E. Wks	632
Canon	485	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	134
Dai Nip. Print	538	Mitsubi Corp.	427
Fuji Bank	278	Mitsui Co.	320
Fuji Photo	552	Mitsukoshi	576
Hitachi	255	Nippon Elec.	235
Honda Motor	574	Sharp	448
C. Itoh	222	Sony Corp	1,680
Japan Air L.	2,650	Sumitomo Bank	278
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,130	Taisho Marine	238
Kao Soap	689	Takeda	375
Kirin Brewery	403	Teijin	120
Komatsu	347	Tokyo Marine	492
Kubota	281	Toray	143
Matsu Ind.	720	Toyota	988

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

raeb 8-87	95.50	96.50
hland 7½-82	96.00	97.00
ustralia 8¾-83	97.00	98.50
Australia 8⅞-91	99.00	100.00
ustralia 8¼-92	92.50	93.50
Tokyo 7⅞-84	94.50	95.50
rclays 8½-92	94.75	95.75
Hvd. 7¾-85	92.75	93.75
Can 7¾-87	95.25	96.25
FCE 8¾-83	99.75	100.75
zil 9¾-84	98.50	99.50
Gas 9-81	100.00	101.00
kenHill 8-85	94.50	95.50
c Berm. 8¼-84	97.00	98.00
n NatR 8⅞-86	95.25	96.25
orbaeps 8⅜-81	99.00	100.00
Invest 8⅝-84	97.00	98.00
a Food 7½-91	93.00	94.00
naco 8-86	99.25	100.25
fer Hom 8-87	96.00	97.00
EC 8¼-82	98.00	99.00
EC 7⅞-84	94.25	95.25
CS 8⅞-81	99.50	100.50
CS 8⅝-97	93.50	94.50
JB 8⅞-83	97.00	98.50
JB 8-84	97.50	98.50
JB 8⅝-92	97.50	98.50
Aquit. 8⅜-85	96.75	97.75
MI 9¼-89	97.75	98.25
icsson 8½-89	96.25	97.25
ao 8-86 nov	99.50	100.50
rofima 8½-83	98.00	99.00
at 8-82	96.50	97.50
st Chic 7-80	97.50	98.50
okwerken 8½-87	93.00	94.00
ald 9⅝-83	101.00	102.50
Westn 8¼-84	97.00	98.50
ersley 8½-84	98.00	99.00
n OO 9½-86	100.50	101.50
-87	96.00	97.00
Cada 9-82	102.00	103.00
Overseas 9-83	98.50	99.00
e W. 8½-85	96.00	97.00
ams 8-83	97.00	98.00
itoba 8⅝-83	100.25	101.25

Michelin 9¼-86	101.25	102.25
Midld Intl 8¾-86	97.50	98.50
Montreal 9¼-83	99.75	100.75
NCBoard 8-87	93.00	94.00
NatWest 9-86	99.50	100.25
NBrunswick 9-83	100.00	101.00
NBrunswick 8-84	96.25	97.25
NZealand 9¼-82	101.00	102.00
NZealand 8½-83	99.75	100.75
NrgKombk 8½-91	96.00	97.00
Norskhyd 8½-92	95.00	96.00
Norway 8½-81	99.50	100.00
Occidental 9¾-82	102.75	103.75
Offsh Min 8¼-85	95.50	96.50
Ontario 9-83	100.25	101.25
OntarioHyd 8-87	93.75	94.75
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	97.75	98.75
QuebProv 8½-81	97.75	98.75
QuebProv 9-83	98.75	99.75
Ralston 7½-87	96.75	97.75
SaabScania 8½-89	93.25	94.25
S.A.S. 8-85	94.00	95.00
Shell 8-86	99.00	100.00
Shell 7½-87	96.25	97.25
Singer 8¾-82	100.00	101.00
Stind 8⅜-88	99.75	100.75
Sweden 8¼-87	94.00	95.00
SwedSICo. 7¾-82	95.50	96.50
TMay 7¾-87	92.00	93.00
Textron 7¾-87	95.25	96.25
Transocean 8-86	99.25	100.25
Transocean 7½-87	95.00	96.00
UnOil 7½-87	96.25	97.25
Utah 8-87	96.50	97.00
Vwagen 7¾-87	93.25	94.25
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	92.75	93.50

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	83.00	85.00
Ashland 5-88	91.00	92.50
Beatrice 6¼-91	112.00	114.00
Beatrice 4½-92	97.50	99.00
Beecham 6¾-92	96.00	97.00
Borden 6¾-91	108.50	110.50
Borden 5-92	101.00	103.00

BroadHale 4¾-87	76.00	78.00
Carnation 4-88	77.50	79.00
Chevron 5-88	131.00	133.50
Chrysler 4¾-88	66.50	68.50
Chrysler 5-88	69.00	71.00
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	106.00	107.00
CumminI 6¼-86	96.50	98.50
Dartind 4¾-87	80.00	82.00
EastKodak 4½-86	82.00	84.00
Ford 6-86	98.00	100.00
Ford 5-88	86.00	88.00
GenElec 4¼-87	80.50	82.50
GenFoods 4¾-82	92.00	94.00
Gillette 4¾-82	84.00	86.00
Gillette 4¾-87	74.50	76.50
GulWestn 5-86	87.00	89.00
Honneywell 6-86	84.00	86.00
ICI 6¾-97	87.00	90.00
INA 6-97	95.50	97.00
ISE 6¾-89	91.00	93.00
ITT 4¾-97	78.00	80.00
Jusco 6-92	115.00	116.00
Komatsu 7¼-90	134.50	135.50
Mitsui 7¼-90	124.00	125.00
MorganJP 4¾-87	95.50	97.00
Nabisco 5½-88	104.00	106.00
OwensIll 4½-87	107.00	109.00
PenneyJC 4½-87	76.00	78.00
Phillips 4¾-83	99.00	101.00
RCA 5-88	82.00	84.00
Revlon 4¾-93	127.00	139.00
Revlon 4¾-87	117.00	119.00
Sperry 4¼-88	91.50	93.50
Squibb 4¼-87	80.00	82.00
Texaco 4½-88	78.50	80.50
UBS 4½-87	144.00	146.00
UnCarb 4¾-82	94.00	96.00
WarnLamb 4½-87	81.50	83.50
WarnLamb 4¼-88	77.00	79.00
Xerox 5-88	77.00	79.00

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	99.18	92.82
Previous	99.22	92.87

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 21, 1978

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Association over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Crawfd	26½	27½
CrossCo	28	28¾
CutlrFed	1¼	1¾
DanlyM	19½	20½
DataDLb	7⅞	8¼
Data 100	15	15⅛
DaytMal	25	27
DecorIn	4	4½
DeklbAg	21½	23¼
DeLuxC	29¾	30
DelCanT	13¼	14¼
DelIntB	22½	22
DeweyEl	2⅛	3⅛
DiaCrys	23½	24¼
DixnCru	24	25⅛
Decutel	4⅛	4½
DollrGn	12⅝	13¼
Donldsn	27¾	28½
DorchGs	10½	10⅝
DoyleDB	22¾	23¼
DunkinD	15½	15⅞
Duriron	30½	31½
Eberline	7½	8
EconLab	22	22½
ElPasEl	10½	10⅝
ElderBe	8¼	9
ElecNuct	5½	6¼
ElModul	5¼	6
EnrDev	21	21¾
Entwistl	4¾	5½
EqtOil	18	19
EthanAl	21¾	22½
Fabri	1¾	2
FidUnLf	27⅜	27⅞
Fingrm	10⅛	10⅞
FtBkSys	37¾	38½
FtBostn	17¾	18½
FtEmpSt	10½	11
FtWnFin	6½	6¾
Flickar	13½	13⅝
FloWatU	⅜	¾
ForestO	17	17¾
Formigli	2⅝	3⅛
FrankCo	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	15	15⅞
Frndlce	15½	16
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	175	179
GovEFn	12¼	13
GreenMt	11¾	12¼
GreyAdv	29	32
Gtfinlst	15	16⅛
Gyrodyn	4	4½
HrpRow	13¼	13¾
HarsGp	16¼	17¼
HartIns	14¾	14⅞
HenredF	21¾	22½
Holobm	2⅛	2⅞
Hoover	12⅞	12⅝
HorizRs	1⅛	2
HudsPap	48½	50½
HyattCp	14¼	15¼
HyattInt	8⅝	8⅞
IndNucl	6⅝	7⅛
Infraind	3⅛	3⅝
IntelCp	58	59½
IntrcEnr	7	8
Intermk	8⅝	9⅛
IntmtGs	14⅛	15⅛
IoBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwaSoUt	25¾	25⅞

JamWPr	8	8½
Jamsby	17⅝	18½
JiffyFd	⅝	1⅛
JoslynM	19½	20¼
KaisSil pf	19½	20¼
Kalvar	1¾	3⅛
KamanA	37½	38½
KampAm	12⅞	13⅜
KateGre	½	1
Kaysam	3¼	3¾
KearnyT	15	15⅝
KellySv	35	36½
Keuffel	14	15
KeyeFib	24⅝	25⅛
KeyCFd	12½	13⅛
KeysInt	19½	20
KingInt	11	11¾
KnapeV	17½	18½
Kratos	24	25
Lancein	18¾	19½
LandRes	1⅛	2⅛
LaneCo	21½	22½
LtdStor	19⅞	20½
LinBest	36	36½
Loectrn	12⅝	13½
MadiGE	15⅛	16
MajorRl	2¼	2½
Mallkrt	32¼	33¼
MatAsst	15	15½
MaulLP	34	35
McCorm	15⅝	16⅛
McQuay	18⅛	19
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	18½	11
MidlRes	1½	1 11-16
Millipr	25⅝	26⅛
MissVlG	17	10
MontCol	7⅝	8
MooreS	19½	20¼
MoorePd	17	18
MorbRes	2⅞	3¼
Mostek	18¼	18⅝
MatchM	10¼	11⅛
MotClub	6¼	6¾
Mueller	23⅛	24½
NaraaCP	26⅛	28
NatGOil	16⅝	17⅛
NatLibty	8⅛	9⅛
NSecRsh	5⅝	6⅛
NwideRE	13	14
NJNGas	15⅝	15⅞
NielsnA	27⅝	28½
NielsnB	27⅞	28
NoCarGs	9⅞	10⅛
NoEDl un	54¼	55¼
NwtNGs	9⅝	10⅛
NwstPS	17¼	17¾
Noxell	17⅝	17⅞
OgilvyM	56¼	57
OhFerro	9½	10½
OtterTP	19⅛	19⅝
OversAir	5⅝	6¼
PCAInt	12¼	12¾
PabstB	18⅜	19⅝
PacGaR	21¼	23
PauleyP	8½	9⅝
PeerMt	10⅞	11½
PengEnt	16	16½
PeterHH	19¼	20
Petrolit	39½	40½

Petlibon	24¼	25¼
PiedAvt	10¾	11¼
PierceSS	11¼	11⅜
Pinkrtn	32½	23¼
PionHiB	21¼	21⅞
Plasline	3	4
PogoPd	12¼	12⅝
Possis	1⅛	2
Proarp	2	2⅝
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PurtBen	21¾	22⅛
PutDCap	8½	9¼
Qualinns	5¼	5⅝
RoganPr	8	8½
Rahall	20	21
Raychm	55	57
Raymnd	25¾	26¾
RecoEqp	11⅝	11¾
RoadEx	31¼	23
RobbMy	28⅝	29¾
Roselon	3¼	4
Rouse	8⅛	8⅝
RusStov	17¼	17⅝
Sadllar	3½	4
ScanDat	3⅛	3⅞
ScrippH	45	48
SeisDelt	5½	5⅞
Svcmstr	23¾	24¼
Showml	21⅛	22⅛
SoliaSts	6⅞	7¾
SCalWtr	15	15⅝
SwGsCp	11	11⅞
SwElSv	15	15⅝
Standyn	32¾	33½
StdRegis	22	23
StanHP	19¼	28¼
SterlSt	6¼	6¾
StrawCl	34	35½
SuperEl	7⅛	7½
TIME DC	8	8⅝
TacoBell	42	43
Tampax	34¼	35¼
TecumP	58	60
Tennant	30	32
Tiffany	18¼	18¾
Tiprary	12	12½
ToscoCp	4⅛	4⅝
TrnsOcO	19⅛	20½
TricoPd	46	47½
TritnOG	5½	6
TysonFd	30	31½
UnMcGil	9½	9⅝
USSurg	16	16½
USTrck	14⅝	15⅝
UVaBsh	23⅝	24¼
UpPenP	17¾	18⅛
ValyGas	9⅞	18¾
VanDusn	18	18⅝
VanceSn	5⅝	6⅛
Velcro	9¼	9⅝
VaNBsh	22½	23¼
WaPNGs	14⅝	15⅛
WebbRs	12¼	14
WghtWa	20⅝	21⅛
Weldtrn	2½	3¼
WiamMe	7⅝	8⅛
WellsGa	3⅝	4⅛
WinMfg	3¾	4⅛
WstmdCl	32¼	33
WoodLot	26	26¾
WWEngy	5⅛	5⅝
WrightW	7¼	7⅝
ZionUta	32½	33½

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.20
Albert Heijn	106.30
Algembank	363.00
Amrobank	76.10
A'Dam Rub.	62.00
Fokker	29.00
Heineken	104.50
N.V.A.	58.00
Hoogovens	34.40
K.L.M.	158.20
Nat Nedder	106.78
Pakhoed	39.00
Philips	26.50
Robeco	170.50
Rolinco	130.50
Royal Dutch	130.78
Unilever	122.10
Van Ommer	149.50
Ver Mach	47.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,370
Brux- Lamb	1,496
Cock Ougree	430.00
Electrobel	6,440
GB-Inno-BM	2,115
Hoboken	2,255
Petrofina	3,690
Ph. Gevaert	1,284
Soc. Generale	1,905
Solvay	2,360
Un. Miniere	730.00

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	79.00
B.A.S.F.	129.30
Bayer	139.10
Commerzbnk	224.20
Cont Gummi	75.00
Daimler	306.00
Demag	158.00
Deutbank	301.60
DresdeBk	238.00
Hoechst	130.40
Hoesch	46.20
Karstd	323.50
Kauhof	223.00
K.H.D.	185.50
Lufthansa	111.50
Mannesman	158.50
Metallgesell	218.00
Neckermann	128.30
RWE.new	190.00
Schering	268.50
Siemens	288.50
Thyssen	91.50
Varta	176.00
Veba	117.98
Volkswagen	212.20

London

Anglo-Am cp	3.36
Anglo-Am	0.41
Barclary bk	3.14
Beecharm G	6.32
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.88
Bowater	1.92
Brit-Am-Tol	3.20
Brit-Oxyg	0.69
Brit Pet	8.50
Burmah	8.63
CadburySc	0.51
Chartered	1.40
Courtaulds	1.16
DeBeer D	3.85
Decca Rec	4.48
Distillers	1.76
Dunlop	0.72
E Mus Ind	1.30
GEC	2.54
FreeStGed	9.00
GKN	2.54
Glaxo Gr	5.54
Gold Fields	1.74
Gt Un St	2.70
Guinness	1.64
Hawker-Sidd	2.08
Hudson Bay	$ 15½
Imp Chem	3.70
Imps	8.74½
Mark&Spen	1.37
Metal Box	3.12
Nichols	0.78
Plessey	0.95
Rand Mines	0.43½
Rank Org	2.42
Royal Dutch	48.00
R.T.Z.	2.22
Shell	5.30
Thorn (A)	3.32
Tube Invest	3.56
Union Carb	2.79
Vickers	1.71
War L3½	0.29⅞
West Deep	$ 10⅛
West Drief	$ 27½
West Hold	$ 23⅛
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.66
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	460.00
ERBA	715.00
ErcMarelli	283.00
Fiat	1,780
Finsider	105.75
Generali	37,440
IFI	2,151
Italgas	650.50
Italsider	199.00
La Rinas	41.00
Montedis	149.00
Olivetti	1,029
Pirelli	1,995
Snia Visco	716.00

Paris

Air Liquide	288.10
Alimentaire	Unq.
Aquitaine	502.00
BSN	525.00
Carrefour	1,545
Cim Lafarge	200.00
Cie Bancaire	312.00
CPP	138.50
CGE	356.00
CCF	119.70
Ferodo	420.30
Imetal	43.10
L Oreal	766.00
Mach Bull	39.00
Michelin	1,392
Moet Henn	488.00
Moulinex	150.20
Paribas	160.00
PUK	91.00
Penarroya	37.30
Perrier	270.00
Peugeot	378.50
Rh Poulenc	98.10
Sacilor	30.10
St Gobain	141.10
Suez	259.00
Telemecan	740.00
Thomson	192.50
Usinor	22.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,270
Buehrle	2,520
B Boveri	1,635
Cib Geigy	1,125
Cr Suisse	2,200
Fisher	660.00
HofRochN	7,500
Nestle	3,425
Sandoz	3,900
Ste B. Suisse	383.00
Sulzer	2,830
U.B. Suisse	3,105

European Gold Markets

June 21, 1978.

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	186.10	186.35	—0.15
Zurich	186.375	186.625	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	187.34	187.33	+0.38

U.S. dollars per ounce.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

(Continued From Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26½	22⅝	PSBol	pf2.10	8.9		10	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
31⅞	25	PSInd	2.16	8.1	9	94	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ½
114	103⅝	PSIn	pf9.44	9.0		z20	105	105	105	—1½
22½	18⅝	PSvNH	1.88	9.7	7	61	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
32¾	27⅞	PSNH	pf2.75	18.		z380	27½	27¼	27½	
23¾	19¼	PSvNM	1.60	8.6	7	96	19⅝	19¼	19½	
26½	21½	PSvEG	2.12	9.4	9	1215	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅝	PSEG	pf1.40	9.3		3	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
53⅜	43	PSEG	pf4.30	9.5		z150	45¾	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
63¼	54⅝	PSEG	pf5.05	9.4		z400	53⅝	d53⅝	53¾	—2⅜
66⅛	55	PSEG	pf5.28	9.3		z100	57	57	57	+1½
26⅝	23	PSEG	pf2.17	9.2		10	23½	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
29	25	PSEG	pf2.43	9.5		11	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
121	114	PSE	pf12.25	11.		z100	114	114	114	
96⅞	81	PSEG	pf7.70	9.4		z20	82	82	82	—1
96½	81½	PSEG	pf8.08	9.7		z10	83	83	83	
112	99⅞	PSEG	pf9.62	9.5		z50	101	101	101	+1
9⅜	4⅝	Publick	.32t	4.6		35	7	6⅞	7	— ½
8⅝	3⅜	Pueblo			7	98	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
18⅝	15⅝	PaSPL	1.40	9.2	10	30	16⅛	16	16⅛	
33½	24	Pullmn	1.40	4.7	10	179	30¾	29½	29⅝	—1
18	15	Purex	1.08	6.3	9	114	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	PuritnFa			6	66	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
27⅝	19⅝	Purolir	1.24	4.8	16	64	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
26	20	QuakO	1.04	4.1	9	1212	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
114	106¼	QuaO	pf9.56	9.0		z50	106½	106½	106½	
17	13½	QuakStO	.88	5.9	11	88	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
30½	18¼	Quanex	1.32	4.9	6	0	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
11	4⅝	Questor	.20	1.9	19	108	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		—R—R—R—								
32½	22⅝	RCA	1.40	5.1	8	606	27⅝	27⅜	27½	
45¾	40	RCApf	3.50	8.6		z230	41	40⅞	40⅞	—1⅛
76	59⅝	RCA pf	4	6.0		16	66⅝	66½	66⅝	
17½	11⅝	RTE	.60	4.8	9	83	16⅛	15	15	—1⅛
14⅝	9	RLC	.44	3.3	5	82	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅜
16¾	13⅛	RalsPur	.50	3.3	11	2402	15⅜	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Ramad	.12e	1.5	25	13893	9	7⅝	8⅛	+ ¼
23½	15¼	Ranco	1.04	4.7	7	29	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ¼
13	5⅝	RapAm	.20e	2.0	4	160	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
40⅝	22	RapA	pf2.25	7.0		2	34½	32	32	—4¼
34⅜	27⅛	Raybt	1.50b	4.7	4	15	32	32	32	— ¼
28⅝	18½	Raymnd	1	4.5	6	283	23	21⅞	22	— ⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	Raythn	1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅞	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.0	8	89	25½	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	16½	RltRef	2.18e	12.	8	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Redman			6	170	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
11⅞	7⅛	ReeceCo	.60	5.7	9	70	10⅝	10½	10½	
19⅞	13¼	ReichCh	.74	5.2	9	30	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
38	27⅝	ReinEl	1.30	3.6	10	167	36¾	36¼	36⅜	— ¼
35	19⅝	ReinGp	1.20	4.0	4	906	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
55	34½	RelG	pf2.20	4.8		49	46¼	45½	46	
27	24⅝	RelG	pf2.40	10.		3	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
29¼	26⅝	Relin	pf2.60	10.		14	26⅝	26½	26½	
20	7	RepCp	.20e	1.2	5	34	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
29½	19⅝	RepFnS	1.50	6.3	4	46	24¾	24	24	—1¼
2⅞	1½	RepMtg				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29½	21⅝	RepStl	1.60	6.8	7	79	24	23⅝	23½	— ¼
37⅜	26¼	RepTex	1.32	3.6	9	152	37	36⅝	36¼	— ½
21⅜	12⅛	ResvOil	.24	1.6	14	126	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
26¾	22¼	RsOil	pf1.75	7.3		14	24	23¾	23⅞	
26⅝	16¼	RevcoD	.52	2.1	12	136	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
17½	10½	Revere			7	76	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.7	14	468	48	46⅞	47⅝	+ ¼
16½	11⅛	Rexham	.50	3.3	11	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.88	4.5	7	126	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
60	46	Rexn	pf2.36	4.1		1	58	58	58	— ¼
70⅝	52¼	Reynln	3.50	6.5	7	734	54¼	53½	54	— ⅞
42¾	24½	RayMtl	1.50	5.1	9	142	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
90	62¾	RayM	pf4.50	6.7		2	68	67	67	—1
23¾	12⅝	RichCo	1.10	5.9	6	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27⅜	19½	RichMer	.90	3.6	10	49	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
22¼	17	RiegelT	1.50	8.1	5	35	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
27⅝	20⅝	RioGran	.80	3.5	6	67	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	RioGr	pf .80	6.0		16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
25⅝	15⅝	RiteAid	.42	1.8	12	153	22⅝	22⅛	22⅞	— ¼
25⅝	18⅝	Robshw	1.20	5.1	10	125	23⅝	22	23⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅜	Robtsn	1.70	5.6	10	12	31½	30½	30½	—1
12¼	9⅛	Robins	.32	2.9	10	233	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
21½	17⅝	RochG	1.40b	7.7	8	20	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
17⅞	14⅝	RochTl	1.44	8.4	7	76	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅜	10⅞	Rockawr	.88	6.5	5	40	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
37¼	27⅝	Rockwl	2.20	7.0	7	127	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	
43¼	20	RohmH	1.28	3.8	10	110	34½	34	34	— ⅜
17	5⅜	Rohrlnd			9	95	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
21½	14⅝	Rollins	.00	3.3	10	130	18⅛	18	18	
5½	2⅝	Ronson				83	5	4⅝	4⅝	
30¼	22⅝	Roper	1.60	5.8	5	196	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
18	11½	Rorer	.66	4.3	14	129	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅞	Rosario	.50a	2.5	14	47	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan			14	1179	25¼	24½	24⅞	— ⅜
21½	15⅝	RC Cos	1	5.7	8	78	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
60⅝	51	RoylD	4.25e	7.3	6	689	58⅝	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
32¼	21⅝	Rubbrm	.76	2.6	13	38	30⅛	29	29	—1½
14¼	10⅝	RussTog	.88	6.8	11	98	13¼	12⅞	13	— ½
20	14⅝	RyanH	.00	4.5	7	503	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
24⅝	13⅛	RyderS	.60	2.6	8	346	23	22¼	23	+ ⅜
		—S—S—S—								
9⅝	3½	SCA	.35t	4.1	17	274	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	SCM	1.10	5.5	5	90	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
15½	6	SPSTec	.40	2.8	21	42	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	22½	Sabine	.56	2.3	12	40	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
10½	5	Safedin	.30	2.7	10	110	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
48½	35⅝	Safewy	2.20	5.3	10	142	41½	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
16¾	10¼	SagaCp	.44	2.9	9	105	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
35⅜	23	SJoMn	1.30	5.8	0	268	23⅛	d22⅝	22½	— ⅜
13⅞	12⅝	StJoLP	1.20	9.1	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	27⅞	StLSaF	2.50	6.5	5	13	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
13¼	10⅝	SPaul	1.02e	9.3		38	11¼	11	11	
33⅝	25½	StRegP	1.72	6.2	8	118	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
8⅝	5⅛	Salant	.40	5.2	5	78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27	14¼	Sambos	.60	3.1	11	730	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
16½	14⅛	SDieGE	1.36	8.8	6	111	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
15¼	7⅛	SJuanR	.99t	7.4	21	88	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅛	Sanders			9	110	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
42½	33⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.4	5	262	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
11½	9⅛	SFeIn	pf .60	6.5		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34¼	22¼	SFeInt	.60	2.0	7	303	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
15	13⅝	SafWel	.72	4.4	7	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	3½	SaulRE				45	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SavASte			15	104	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	SavOnD	.32	3.2	9	112	10	9⅝	10	
13½	10⅛	SavEIP	1b	7.7	5	9	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
14⅝	12½	SavE	pf1.28	10.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	SavBM	.40	1.9	6	296	21½	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Saxon			10	135	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7¼	4	Schaefer				51	4⅜	4½	4½	
38½	26¼	SchrPln	1.24	3.8	10	719	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅜
16¾	10⅛	Schlitz	.40	2.9	38	214	14½	14	14	
85⅞	62½	Schlmb	1.10	1.4	16	764	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	16¼	SCOA	.90	4.0	7	193	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	ScotLad	.36r	6.9		81	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
33½	23	ScotFet	1.40	4.6	0	23	31⅛	30½	30½	— ⅜
43	24½	ScottFor	1.20	3.4	10	37	38	37½	38	+ ½
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.76	4.5	10	775	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Scottys	.32	1.7	10	80	18⅝	18	18⅛	
23⅛	18⅝	Scovill	1.40	6.7	6	69	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
55	25⅝	Scovil	pf2.50	5.1		2	49½	49½	49½	—1½
8⅝	5⅞	Scudder			15	63	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud	pf .81e	9.0		1	9	9	9	— ⅛
15⅛	13¼	SeaCA	pf1.46	11.		19	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	19	SeaCont	.30	1.1	8	181	28⅝	27⅞	28	
38⅜	28⅛	SeabCL	2.20	7.7	5	127	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
12⅝	3	SeabWA	.30	2.8	5	90	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
30¼	24¼	Seafst	.96	3.6	8	3	27	26⅝	26⅝	
26½	19¼	Seagrm	.92	3.9	18	108	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Seagrv	.17e	1.2	7	19	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25½	14⅛	SealPw	1	4.2	0	40	23½	23	23	— ⅜
15⅞	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.7	26	738	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅜
32⅝	22	Sears	1.12a	4.8	9	1829	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Seatrain			39	101	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
41⅞	28⅝	Sedco	.52	1.5	0	122	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
17⅜	13¼	SeigLt	1.20b	8.6	6	11	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	SvCelnt	.24	2.8	7	87	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16⅝	Servmt	1.50	6.3	7	67	24½	24	24	— ½
12⅝	8	Shaksr	.48	4.5	7	0	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
29¼	17½	Shaklee	.68	3.9	5	336	17⅞	d16⅞	17⅛	— ½
29⅝	15⅝	Shapell	.15		6.3	50	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5	ShearH	.30	3.8	6	48	8	7⅞	8	
36½	28¼	ShellOil	1.00	5.5	6	291	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅝	ShelGlo	.78	6.0	5	59	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22	18⅝	ShelG	pf1.35	7.2		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35⅝	19⅞	Shrwin				60	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	
14⅝	13	SierPac	1.10	8.1	7	26	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
47⅜	26⅝	Signal	1.36	3.0	8	176	45½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
38⅝	30⅝	Signode	1.32	3.5	9	15	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅝	SimPrec	.20	1.5	12	87	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
17⅝	13⅛	Simm	1.12	8.4	18	49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	10	SimpPat	.50	3.8	13	231	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Singer	.80	4.1	5	87	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
42⅜	36	Singr	pf3.50	9.7		12	36½	36⅜	36⅛	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	Skaggs	.70	3.1	9	39	23⅜	22⅜	22⅝	—1⅛
17	11⅛	Skil Co	.40e	3.0	10	11	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	12¼	Skyline	.40	2.8	11	153	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23¼	13¼	SmithA	1	4.5	5	20	22¼	21⅞	22	— ¼
42⅜	27⅝	SmithInt	.92	2.3	9	194	40⅝	40¼	40⅛	— ½
77½	34½	Smtkln	1.32	1.8	21	318	75	73⅝	74⅜	+ ½
20¼	16¼	SmithTr	.70	4.1	6	40	17½	17¼	17⅛	— ½
23⅛	16⅞	Smucker	1	4.6	11	23	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
38⅝	27⅝	SnapOn	1.05	2.9	15	63	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	— ½
8⅝	4⅝	Sonesta			19	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SonyCp	.10e	1.3	16	260	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
50	39¼	SooLin	4.10e	8.3	7	5	49¼	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅜
21	17⅝	SCrEG	1.62	9.2	7	53	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
20⅝	17⅝	SoJerln	1.68	9.2	0	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
35⅝	15½	Soutdwn	.00	1.9	44	40	32½	32¼	32¼	
14¼	9½	SoetBk	.60	4.5	10	14	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8⅝	7	SoetPS	1.37t	18.	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	22⅝	SoCalE	2.24	8.7	7	544	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	SouthCo	1.54	9.6	9	557	16⅛	16	16½	
21⅝	18⅛	SoInGE	1.40	7.8	6	45	18	d17⅞	18	— ⅛
37⅜	27⅝	SoNRes	1.05	2.9	5	236	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
39⅝	36½	SNETel	3.20	8.5	8	24	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¼
38⅛	31	SouPac	2.40	7.6	8	217	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ¼
59⅝	44½	SouRy	2.60	5.4	6	80	48½	48½	48⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	5⅝	SouRy	pf.50	8.8		33	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
58½	47½	SouRy	pf 3	6.3		1	48	48	48	— ½
26⅝	23	SoUnCo	1.68	7.1	7	5	23⅝	23½	23½	
30	22½	Soutlnd	.72	2.5	12	99	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ¼
46⅝	36⅞	SouRoyl	1	2.5	12	33	41	40⅝	40⅝	—1
22¼	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.4	7	43	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
20¼	22	SwtBsh	1.10	4.8	0	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
13½	7⅝	SwstFor	.30	2.7	4	195	11½	11½	11¼	— ½
26	18⅝	SwtFl	pf1.00	6.5		11	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15	13¼	SwtPS	1.20	8.5	0	98	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
19¼	12	SparfF	.34	1.9	8	115	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅞	Sparton	.40	5.1	8	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	SperryH	1	5.8	7	12	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
45⅝	29⅝	SperryR	1.32	3.1	8	700	42⅝	41⅜	42	+ ⅛
16⅝	12	SpringM	.90	6.2	13	15	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
29	22⅝	SquarD	1.40	5.8	9	102	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	21⅝	Squibb	1.02	3.0	15	1925	34⅝	33⅝	34	
23⅛	16⅜	Staley	1	5.8	10	37	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
27⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.2	11	74	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
49½	42⅜	StdBr	pf3.50	7.9		z60	44¼	44¼	44¼	
35⅜	26	StBPat	.56	1.8	15	69	31⅛	30⅝	31½	+ ½
17⅝	10½	StdMotA	.54	3.3	8	9	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
45½	34⅜	StOilCl	2.60	6.2	7	529	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
56	43⅝	StOilnd	2.80	5.0	7	382	48	47⅝	48	+ ½
90⅝	58	StOilOh	1.76	2.8	14	95	63	62	62	—1
34⅝	31½	StOilOh	wi			13	31⅝	d31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
65	59⅝	SOOh	pf3.75	6.1		z30	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	StPacCp	.40	5.1	4	26	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ½
7½	6½	StPrud	.66	10.	13	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17	Standex	1.05	4.6	7	14	23½	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	36⅝	StanW	1.44	3.7	9	20	39	38⅝	39	— ⅛
28½	19⅝	Starret	1.20a	4.5	7	10	27⅝	26½	26½	— ⅞
4⅝	3½	StMotInv			4	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
12⅝	11½	StaMSe	1.05	9.4		10	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
45⅝	31	StaufCh	2	5.2	7	211	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
16½	12⅝	SterlDg	.77	5.0	10	207	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
4⅝	3	SterPre	.12b	3.0	10	x41	4⅛	4	4	
18⅝	11	Sterndnt	.50	3.1	7	149	16⅝	15½	16	— ⅛
18⅝	14	StevenJ	1.20	8.0	5	108	15⅛	14⅝	15	
35⅝	28⅝	StewWa	2.10	6.4	7	23	33⅜	32⅝	33	—1
25	17⅝	StokVC	1.20	5.5	9	40	22¼	22	22	— ¼
13	11⅛	StokVC	pf 1	8.7		z720	12	11⅝	11½	— ¼
65⅝	44	StoneW	2.75	5.7	8	35	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	10½	StonCon	.00	4.6	7	72	13	13	13	— ⅛
16⅝	12½	StopShop	1	6.5	5	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅝	StorTec			16	564	21½	20⅝	21¼	— ⅜
32⅝	18⅝	StorerB	1.30	4.5	10	63	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	13½	StridRit	1	6.2	7	18	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
71⅝	40	StuWar	2	3.2	6	122	63⅝	62½	62⅝	—1⅛
4	3	SuavSho	.20	6.2	17	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅝	18⅝	SubPrG	1.32	6.6	5	25	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
28½	17⅝	SunChm	.00	2.4	5	54	26⅝	24¾	24¾	—1⅛
22¼	20½	SunEl			12	70	21	d20	20⅛	— ⅜
47⅜	35⅝	SunCo	2.80	6.6	4	84	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	36⅝	SunC	pf 2.25	8.1		12	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
24½	18	Sunbm	1.20	5.8	7	201	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
50	21⅝	Sundstr	1.40	3.1	9	115	46	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
61	50	Sands	pf3.50	6.1		16	57	57	57	—1½
14⅝	11½	SunsM	.20e	1.6	29	36	12⅝	11⅝	12½	+ ½
38⅝	23	SuprVal	.86	2.3	11	73	37¼	37	37	
284	196	SuprOil	2.20	2.6	20	31	247½	246½	247	+1
12¼	7⅝	SupmkG	.42	4.1	5	182	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Supscp	.25i			14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Swank	1.20	5.4	8	102	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
21	15½	Sybron	.96	5.5	8	101	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
40	34½	Sybrn	pf2.40	6.9		7	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Systron			10	24	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
		—T—T—T—								
20⅛	8⅝	TRE	.64	3.7	10	227	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅜
41⅝	27⅝	TRW	1.80	4.8	0	393	38½	37⅝	37⅝	—1
91	68⅛	TRW	pf4.40	5.2		4	85⅝	84¼	84½	—1⅛
82⅝	60½	TRW	pr4.50	5.9		8	76	76	76	— ¼
45	24	TaftBrd	1.28	3.1	9	15	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
6⅛	3⅝	Talcott				22	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Talley	1	7.7	5	70	13	12⅝	13	
14⅝	12⅛	Talley	pf 1	7.4		5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TampE	1.32	7.0	9	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
52	24⅝	Tandy			10	497	47⅞	46⅞	47⅜	+ ¼
26¼	22½	Tandy	wi			6	24	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
20½	9⅝	Tandycft			10	92	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ¼
11⅝	7	Tappan	.24	2.8	15	49	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
23⅝	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.5	5	312	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Tchncolr	.40	3.4	11	124	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ½
14⅝	8⅝	Technicn			12	57	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ½
45½	32½	Tektrnx	.40	1.2	13	688	43	41½	41½	—1¼
9½	5½	Telecor	.40	4.8	8	91	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
119¾	47⅝	Teledn	9.14t	8.2	7	449	112½	110⅝	112	+1½
13⅝	7⅝	Telprmt			20	385	11	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Telex			12	489	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	— ⅜
35½	28	Tennco	2	6.5	7	349	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
88⅛	82⅝	Tenc	pr7.40	9.0		1	82¼	d82¼	82¼	— ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	Tesoro				234	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
26⅝	18⅝	Tesor	pf2.16	10.		39	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	24¼	Texaco	2	8.1	0	1842	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
40	33	TezCm	1.22	3.1	10	44	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
47	37⅝	TexEst	2.10	5.1	0	106	41¼	41	41⅛	— ¼
29¼	25⅛	TxET	pf2.40	9.3		27	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
32⅝	28⅛	TxET	pf2.87	9.9		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
48⅝	38⅝	TexGT	2.64	5.8	8	46	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	— ½
27	15⅝	TexInd	1b	4.2	6	35	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1¼
94⅝	61⅝	TexInst	1.68	2.1	15	197	79⅝	78⅝	79⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	TexInt			12	159	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
35	26½	TexOGs	.28	.9	9	544	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
49½	36	TxPcLd	.40e	.8	10	2	47⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
23⅝	19¼	TezUtil	1.52	7.6	0	605	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
27¼	15⅛	Texsalf	1.20	6.2	18	191	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ½
49⅝	36¼	Texalf	pf 3	7.5		9	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Textl Ind				86	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
30	22⅛	Textron	1.60	5.6	7	191	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
35	28⅝	Textr	pf2.08	6.1		4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
26¾	20¼	Textr	pf1.40	5.6		4	25	25	25	
35	21½	Thiokol	1.20	3.7	9	61	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅜
47½	33⅝	ThmBet	1.20	2.8	15	46	43⅜	43	43¼	— ¾
14¼	9⅝	Thomln	.48b	4.2	7	8	11⅛	11½	11¼	+ ½
28	15⅝	ThmJW	1.20	4.4	8	38	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Thrifty	.52	5.1	10	669	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	17½	Ticor	1.21a	5.9	6	78	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
27	18¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.6	9	41	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	10⅝	Tigerlnt	.60	2.6	9	1390	24⅝	23½	23½	—1⅜
49	31½	Timeln	1.50	3.7	9	233	41⅝	40	40¼	—1½
38½	29	Timel	pf1.57	4.9		128	32½	32	32	—1
30⅝	22	TimeM	1	3.4	10	305	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
55¼	41	Timkn	2.60	5.2	7	24	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
9½	5	TobinP				36	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
30⅝	11⅝	ToddSh				82	27½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
27⅛	21⅝	TolEdis	2.12	9.0	8	51	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
26¾	23½	TolEd	pf2.36	10.		4	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
24½	22	TolEd	pf2.21	10.		7	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
12½	8	TonkaCp	.48	4.4	4	8	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	ToolRol	.40b	3.4	10	44	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ½
21½	11⅛	Tracor	.40	2.1	8	70	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅜
41½	30⅝	Trane	1.36	3.9	8	128	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	32¼	TranUn	1.92	5.3	8	83	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	— ½
22½	7⅝	TWA			4	1108	19	18½	18⅝	
26⅝	17⅛	TWA	pf 2	9.8		14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	16⅝	TWA	pf1.90	12.		61	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Transm	.80	5.2	7	519	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
24¼	20⅝	Traninc	1.96	9.3		20	21⅛	21	21	— ½
23⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.10	5.9	7	199	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Transcn	.52	5.3	9	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
80⅝	70⅝	TrGP	pf6.65	8.8		z40	76	76	76	
28½	24⅝	TrGP	pf2.50	10.		17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11¼	Trnsoh	.40b	2.8	4	5	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	21½	Tranwy	1.60	6.0	6	108	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	
38½	26⅝	Travlrs	1.68	4.7	5	1022	36⅛	35½	35⅝	
42	32	Travelr	pf 2	5.0		107	40⅝	40	40	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	TriCon	2.28e	12.		128	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
2	1⅛	TriSoM				37	u 2⅛	2	2	
10⅛	7	Trialnd			8	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
43⅝	17⅝	TriaPc	1.20	3.1	8	159	39⅝	38	39⅛	— ⅛
25¼	19⅛	Trintyln	1	4.7	6	18	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
50⅝	27½	Tropica	1.20	2.5	15	323	48⅛	47⅝	48	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	TucsnG	1.32	8.3	8	50	16⅛	16	16	
39⅝	19⅝	TCFox	1.20a	3.5	4	650	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜	—1¼
24⅝	15⅝	TwinDs	.98	3.9	8	27	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
23¼	12½	TycoLab	.40	2.2	5	273	19⅛	18½	18⅛	—1½
28⅝	19⅛	TylerCp	.70	2.7	7	115	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅜
27⅝	17	Tymshr			12	56	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
		—U—U—U—								
31⅛	16¼	UAL	.80	2.8	5	439	28⅝	28	28¼	— ¼
25⅛	18½	UGI	1.56	7.8	7	5	20	20	20	
21½	28½	UGI	pf 2.75	9.6		z300	28½	28½	28½	
18⅝	14⅝	UMC	1.20	7.4	7	28	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
4	1⅛	UMET	Tr			14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24¼	17⅝	UVInd	1	5.1	5	106	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
57	41⅝	UVIn	pf1.36	2.7		1	47	47	47	—2⅝
27¼	18	UARCO	1.40	5.7	7	7	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
14	9⅝	Unarco	.76	5.9	8	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
56⅜	48⅝	UniNV	3.78e	6.9	7	23	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	
27½	11	UnBncp	.92	4.0	13	332	23½	22⅝	23¼	— ⅛
56⅝	36½	UCamp	2	4.7	9	359	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ⅜
51⅜	37½	UnCarb	2.80	7.5	6	1314	37⅝	d37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	UnCmrce			12	12	8	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	4½	UnionCp			9	71	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
16⅝	13½	UnElec	1.36	10.	8	142	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
42	35⅝	UnEl	pf3.50	9.9		z190	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
25¼	21⅝	UnEl	pf2.13	10.		0	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
31	27	UnEl	pf2.72	10.		10	27	d26½	26⅝	— ½
58½	45⅝	UnOCal	2.20	4.5	6	184	49⅝	48½	48½	— ⅜
58¼	40⅝	UPacC	2	4.4	9	304	46⅝	44⅝	45	—1⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Uniroyal	.00	6.5	14	295	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
91	78⅝	Unlryal	pf 8	10.		z50	78½	78½	78½	
9⅝	6⅝	UnBrand			15	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
16	12⅝	UnBrd	pf			13	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
35⅝	27⅝	UEnRs	2.08	6.4	5	107	32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	UFinCal	.80	4.6	4	118	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22½	16½	UnGrty	.12	.6	9	189	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ½
29⅝	25⅝	Ulllum	2.56	9.8	8	15	26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	UnitInd	.80b	4.6	5	15	18	17½	17½	— ½
16	5⅝	UnitInn	.18	1.2	10	18	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	UJerBk	1.04	8.8	7	44	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	25¼	UNucl	.20	.8	0	458	26	d25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
3	1½	UnPkMn				70	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ½
19⅝	12⅝	UnRefg	.72	4.2	4	17	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
16⅝	14⅝	USFaS	1.44e	9.1		4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
39⅝	28¼	USFld	2	6.4	5	147	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	21	USGyps	1.80	7.1	6	145	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅜
27½	22¼	USGy	pf1.80	7.2		2	25	25	25	— ¼
9½	6¼	USHom	.32	3.9	5	1102	8⅝	8½	8¼	— ¼
9⅝	6¼	USInd	.52	5.9	7	355	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅝	USLease	.40	3.3	5	86	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	US Rty			45	10	5⅛	5	5	
28⅞	10	USShoe	1.32	5.3	7	35	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
41	24⅝	USSteel	1.60	6.2	42	1186	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—1
36½	27	USTobc	1.00	4.5	12	413	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅜
47	32¼	UnTech	2	4.7	8	1970	42⅝	42	42⅝	— ½
21½	17¾	UnitTel	1.36	7.3	8	156	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅝	21½	UnitT	2pf1.50	6.5		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
16⅝	7½	Unitrod	.20	1.3	10	91	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
10⅛	8⅛	Univar	.56	6.2	8	24	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
21⅞	20⅝	UnivFd	1.20	4.3	10	27	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
23	17⅛	UnLeaf	1.04	4.6	10	21	u23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	32⅝	Upiohn	1.32	3.1	13	488	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ ½
23⅛	15⅝	USLIFE	.50	2.8	7	109	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
12½	10⅛	UslifeF	.96a	9.1		16	10½	10⅛	10½	
23⅛	17⅝	UtoPL	1.00	8.5	11	221	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	29⅝	UtPL	pf2.80	9.4		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
25⅛	22	UtPL	pf2.04	9.2		6	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
		—V—V—V—								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.20	6.7	6	37	18	18	18	
16⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.50	3.3	9	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	ValleyIn	.40	4.8	13	27	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	— ¼
21⅛	14⅝	Varian	.40	2.3	11	36	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
15	8⅝	Varo	.32	2.6	6	124	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Venda				19	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Venice				14	2½	2½	2½	
15⅛	13½	VestSe	1.36e	9.8		24	14	13⅝	12⅞	
24½	14	Viacom	.25	1.1	14	86	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
15⅛	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.5	7	383	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
62½	50	VaEP	pf 5	10.		z50	50	50	50	
91⅞	77	VaEP	pf7.72	10.		z280	77	d76	77	
98	90½	VaEP	pf8.60	9.3		z50	92½	92½	92½	
110	90	VaEP	pf9.75	10.		z180	97	d97	97	—1
32⅝	28	VaEP	pf2.90	10.		19	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
89⅛	74	VaEP	pf7.45	10.		z200	74	74	74	
14⅝	4⅝	Vornado				278	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
27½	21⅝	VulcnM	1.30	4.9	8	7	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
		—W—W—W—								
14⅝	10	Wabash	.50	3.8	6	11	13⅝	13	13	— ½
21	15½	Wachov	.60	3.2	9	32	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
56	42¼	Wach	pf2.20	4.3		2	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜
5½	3½	WachRty				35	4½	4⅜	4⅝	
25⅝	14	WalMrt	.22	.9	15	265	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
26	15¼	Walgrn	1.30	4.3	[illegible]	230	24⅝	24	24	—
30¼	24	WlkrA	1.40a	4.7	8	30	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
25¼	16⅝	WalkBus	.76	3.2	8	41	24⅝	24	24	—
29⅝	21	WalMu	1.20b	3.0	3	56	24	23⅝	23⅝	—
35	25½	WaltJm	1.60	5.3	6	75	30⅝	30	30⅛	—
37¼	27½	WaltJ	pf1.60	5.0		8	32	32	32	—
12⅝	6⅛	WardFd			[illegible]	14	11	10⅝	11	
12⅝	6¼	Warnaco			8	52	11	10⅝	11	—
30⅝	19	WarnS	1.40	5.6	8	19	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+
45	25½	WrnCom	1	2.5	7	632	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+
32½	23⅝	WarnrL	1.20	4.1	12	342	29½	29⅛	29½	+
26¼	20	WashGs	2.28	9.1	8	17	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
26½	17½	WshNat	1.20	4.9	7	97	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+
27⅝	19⅝	WashSt	1.20	4.4	8	93	27½	27¼	27½	+
23½	21⅝	WshWt	1.92	8.5	8	12	22½	22⅜	22½	+
25¼	14⅝	WasteM	.50	2.3	11	287	22⅛	21½	22	—1
25½	16½	Watkjd	.40	1.9	12	33	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
7¾	5⅝	WayGos	.48	7.0	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	+
19⅝	17½	WayG	pf1.60	9.1		2	17½	17½	17½	—
6⅝	5⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.3	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
23¼	9⅝	WebbD	.20	.9	12	3578	22⅝	20⅝	21¼	+
33⅝	25½	WeisMkt	.84	2.5	9	46	33⅝	33⅜	33¼	—
30	24	WellsF	1.40	5.1	6	383	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—
14½	11¼	WelFM	1.17e	9.0	10	54	13⅛	12⅞	13	—
56⅝	49⅝	WtPP	pf4.50	9.1		z100	49½	49½	49½	—
48	33	WtPtPe	2.40	6.8	5	19	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	—
10⅝	9⅝	WstctT	.48	6.8	8	5	10⅛	10	10	
12⅝	6¼	WnAirL	.40	8.6	6	628	11¼	10⅝	11	—
30½	22¼	WAir	pf 2	7.3		48	27⅝	27½	27½	+
37½	29⅝	WnBnc	1.76	4.8	7	76	36	35⅝	35⅝	+
30	19	WnNgA	.40b	7.5	9	49	27½	27	27¼	—
29	17⅝	WPacln	1	3.7	4	67	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
30⅝	16⅝	WnPubl	.38	2.3	11	47	16⅝	d16⅝	16¾	+
20¼	15⅝	WUnion	1.40	8.4	7	124	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—
54½	46	WnUn	pf4.60	9.5		4	48⅝	48	48¼	+1
12⅝	10⅝	WUn	dpf1.18	12.		34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27¼	23½	WUTl	pf2.56	11.		9	24	24	24	—
23⅝	16⅝	WestgEl	.97	4.5	7	2025	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—
54½	47½	Wstg	pf3.80	7.9		z100	48	48	48	+
30	23⅛	Wstvac	1.20	4.7	7	1003	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Weybrg	1.08	5.2	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
37⅜	20⅝	Weyerhr	.80	3.3	17	633	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+
53⅝	38⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	6.6		15	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	—
38⅝	26	WheelF	1e	2.9	12	76	34⅝	34½	34½	—
42⅝	35¼	WheelF	pf 3	[illegible]		11	40	39⅝	39⅝	+
14⅝	8	WheelPit				13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
50	32	WhelPU	pf5	[illegible]		z400	32¼	32	32	—1
25⅞	20	Whirlpl	1.20	5.5	7	399	22⅛	21⅝	22	—
27⅝	19¼	WhitC	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	45	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43⅝	40⅝	WhitC	pfC 3	7.0		1	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	—
11¼	6½	WhiteMt				193	10	9⅝	10	—
15⅛	5	Whittak	.15e	1.1	9	304	13⅝	13¼	13½	
19⅝	13⅛	Wickes	.92	5.4	6	254	17	16½	17	
11⅛	4½	Wiebldt	.40	3.7	12	33	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—
22⅝	16½	Williams	1	5.4	10	158	18½	18¼	18⅝	
10	4⅝	WilshrO	.14	1.5	27	90	9⅛	9	9⅛	
43½	33⅝	WinnDx	1.40	4.4	11	32	38⅝	38	38⅝	+
58⅝	49	WinDx B				5	53	52½	53	—
4⅞	3⅛	Winnbgo			28	273	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
15⅝	11	WinterJ	1	7.7	8	28	13	13	13	—
31⅝	26⅛	WisEP	2.24	8.1	9	39	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+
109½	100¼	WisE	pf8.90	8.8		z2100	102	101¼	101¼	—
23⅝	19½	WisGas	1.80	9.1	6	10	20	19⅝	19⅝	
23	18⅝	WiscPL	1.68	8.2	9	28	21	20⅝	20⅝	—
21⅛	17½	WiscPS	1.54	8.1	7	56	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+
33	23	Witco	1.52	4.8	7	63	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+
14⅝	10½	WitcR	.60a	4.5	9	39	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+
7⅝	3⅝	WolvrW	.20	3.2	6	35	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—
16	10⅝	Wometc	.52	3.7	9	59	14	14	14	—
9⅝	6½	WoodC	.40	5.2	5	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30	16⅝	WoodPt	.40	1.9	9	15	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+
23	17½	Wolwth	1.40	7.5	6	497	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
35	26½	Wolw	pf2.20	7.1		24	31⅛	31	31	—
6⅝	3⅝	WorldAir			15	102	5⅝	5½	5½	—
96½	64⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	9	12	68	67⅝	67⅝	—
12⅝	7⅝	Wurltzr	.48	4.2	6	15	11⅝	11½	11½	—
18⅝	10⅝	Wylain	.72	4.4	8	81	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
10⅝	5⅝	WyleLb	.36	4.2	7	46	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
5⅝	2	Wyly				109	4	3⅝	3⅝	—
		—X—Y—Z—								
56⅝	40½	Xerox	2	3.9	11	1116	52¼	51⅝	51⅞	—
42⅝	21½	XTRA	.64	1.7	5	96	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	
20¼	9⅝	Yates	.20	1.0	11	53	20	19⅝	19⅝	—
18⅝	13⅝	ZaleCp	.92	5.8	7	143	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—
14⅝	11½	ZalesCA	.80	6.2		2	13	13	13	—
19⅝	10⅝	Zapata	.30b	1.8	39	150	16½	16	16¼	—
14½	6	ZayreCp			6	188	13½	13	13⅛	—
23½	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.0		429	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—
18⅝	13⅝	Zurnind	.68	4.1	9	170	17⅛	15½	16⅝	—

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the forego table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or p ments not designated as regular are identified in the follow footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock divid c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action take last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an ac mulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r— clared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash valu ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in f z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued w With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 21, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
13165	Abitibi	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
1050	Acklands	$13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
11500	Agnico E	$6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
1100	Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
18459	Alta Gas A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
177	Alta Nat	$42½	42½	42½	
240	Algo Cent	$19	19	19	
352	Alminex	$10¾	10¼	10⅝	
3480	Am Barza	$34⅝	34½	34⅝	
650	Andres W	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
236	Argus C pr	$13½	13½	13½	— ¼
27900	Atco A	$13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
7075	BP Can	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
3700	Banister C	$10¼	10	10	— ¼
14079	Bank N S	$20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
250	Baton B	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
225	Beth Cop A	$15	15	15	+ ½
6	Block Bros	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
920	Bralor Res	$6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3337	Bramalea	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
5750	Brameda	138	135	137	+ 1
110	Brenda M	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
100	Bridger	$12	12	12	+ ¼
200	BCFP	$28¼	28¼	28¼	
3724	BC Phone	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
1400	Brunswk	360	355	355	—10
2520	Budd Auto	$11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
2300	Burns Fds	$11⅝	11¼	11½	— ¼
1625	CAE A	$14¾	14½	14¾	
35020	Cad Frv	$14¾	14¼	14⅛	+ ¼
6240	Cal Pow A	$38½	38	38	
9650	Camflo	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
3800	C Nor West	$11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
250	C Pakrs C	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	
1200	Can Perm	$17½	17¼	17½	
9526	Can Trust A	$25¼	25	25	
3650	C Tung	$17¼	17	17	— ¼
1050	CCablesy A	$17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
725	Can Cel	$7	7	7	— ⅛
19274	CI Bk Com	$28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
2997	Cdn Tire A	$25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
6950	C Utilies	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
5000	Canbra	380	380	380	
17266	Cassiar	$11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
13600	Celanese	365	350	350	—15
700	Chieftan D	$18⅝	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
100	CHUM	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2100	C Holiday I	$7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
9855	Cons Gas	$18⅜	18	18¼	— ⅛
30050	Cornat Ind	$7⅜	7	7¼	
7967	Con Fordy	345	330	345	+15
150	Conwest	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
1900	Craigmt	410	400	400	—15
1650	Crush Intl	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1650	Cyprus	$8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
13850	Daon Dev	$9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
2905	Denison	$75	74½	74½	— ¾
9400	Dicknsn	$6½	6	6	— ⅛
2150	Dofasco A	$26⅛	26	26	— ¼
6460	Dom Store	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
470	Du Pont	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
2800	Dylex L A	$12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
7118	East Mal	370	360	365	+ 5
200	Electro A	340	340	340	—20
2250	Emco	$7½	7⅛	7½	
3785	Falcon C	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
25340	Fibrg Nik A	$23½	23½	23½	
600	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
425	Fed Plon	$32½	32¼	32¼	
225	Ford Cnda	$76½	76½	76½	— ½
3300	Fraser A	$35	34¾	35	+ ¼
300	Fruehauf	$9	8¾	9	
200	G M Res	365	365	365	
2000	G Distrb A	$7⅛	7	7	
500	G Distrb w	165	165	165	
14175	Gibraltar	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1200	Goodyear	$16⅝	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
829	Graft G	$32	21½	31¾	— ¼
1600	Grandue	64	64	64	— 1
202	Gr Oil Sds	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3450	GL Paper	$32¼	31¾	31¾	— ½
1178	Gt W Life	$97½	97	97½	+1¾
500	Hambro C	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6100	H Group A	$5½	5	5½	+ ¼
1300	Hard Crp A	330	330	330	+ 5
8300	Hawker A	$8	7¾	7⅞	— ¼
2565	Hayes D A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
27151	H Bay Co	$21¼	20⅝	21	— ¼
13060	IAC	$19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
1150	Indal	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
100	Inglis	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1197	Inland Gas	$11	11	11	
3320	Inter-City	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
305	Int Mogul	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
11476	Int Pipe A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
1600	Inv Grp A	$13	13	13	
4200	Ivaco A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
375	Jannock A	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
338	Jannock B	$17	17	17	+ ⅛
1200	Kaiser Re	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
750	Kelsey H	$19	19	19	
2228	Kerr A A	$11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4625	Labatt A	$21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
170	Lab Min	$34	34	34	+ ¾
4612	Lacana	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1212	L Ont Cem	375	370	370	— 5
500	LL Lac	230	220	230	+ 5
1175	Lob Co A	410	410	410	—10
380	Lob Co B	405	405	405	
300	Loeb M	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
2250	MICC	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
14650	Mclan H A	$16⅛	16	16	
8125	MB Ltd	$19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
374	Matami A	$10	10	10	
100	McGraw H	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19299	Moore	$37⅞	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
5375	Murphy	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
100	Nat Trust	$17	17	17	— ¼
31179	Noranda A	$25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
18741	Norcen	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
2005	N Tecm B w	$10⅛	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
1000	Nowsco W	$38⅞	38	38	—1½
4707	Oakwood P	425	420	425	+10
8100	Ocelot B	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
2600	Orchan A	275	270	275	+ 5
15010	Oshawa A	$7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
28750	Pamour A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
827	PanCan P	$34	33½	33½	— ⅞
1042	Patino N V	$16	16	16	+ ¼
2300	Pembina	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
241	Palrofina	$19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
510	Pine Point	$22	22	22	+ ¼
100	Pitts C	$8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
600	Placer	$22½	22	22	— ½
2600	Ram	$11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
440	Redpath A	$16	15¾	15¾	— ½
1132	Rd Stenhs A	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
1000	Raichhold	$9	9	9	
2746	Revnu Prp	94	93	93	— 1
1830	Roman	$27¼	27	27	— ½
4400	Sceptre	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
400	Scotts A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
18636	Shell Can	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
6627	Sherritt A	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
12450	Siebens	$30⅛	29	29	— ¾
21402	Simpsons	$5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
3277	Simpson S	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
1375	Slater Stl	$9½	9½	9½	
750	Southm A	$24½	24½	24½	
1300	St Brodcst	$12	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9335	Stelco A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1700	Steep R	285	276	276	— 5
100	Talcorp A	$9	9	9	— ⅛
1322	Teck Cor A	$6¼	6	6	— ¼
725	Teledyne	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
3210	Tez Can	$38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
13480	Thom N A	$14½	14	14	— ⅜
14224	Tor Dm Bk	$20½	19⅝	20	— ½
100	Torstar B	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
1024	Traders A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4700	Trns Ml A	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13965	TrCan PL	$16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
9500	UGas A	$11	10¾	11	+ ¼
1347	Union Oil	$15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
702	U Keno	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
250	U Siscoe	$7⅜	7¼	7¼	
1200	Upp Can	277	276	277	— 2
325	Un Carbid	$18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
1750	Voyager P	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	
5000	Weldwod	$16	16	16	
3600	West Mine	400	395	400	
100	Westnhse	$29	29	29	— ¼
2655	Weston	$17⅝	17½	17¼	
1101	Woodwd A	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
1300	Yk Bear	$5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛

Total sales 3,039,823 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 21, 1978

Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
2290	AlgomaSt	$21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
100	Asbestos	$43	43	43	—1½
27995	Bnk Mont	$22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
5663	Basic Res	500	485	500	— ⅛
2100	Con Cem	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
150	ConSo Ry	$43¼	42½	43¼	+1¼
250	Canron	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
860	Con Bath	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
1525	Dom Brdg	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
825	Dom TxtA	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
5428	FCA Intl	265	240	240	—20
100	GazMetro	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
900	Imasco	$34	33½	34	+ ¼
182	Power Cp	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
1057	Price Co	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
3875	Royal Bk	$32⅞	32⅝	32½	— ⅜
100	Steinbrg A	$19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
500	Zellers	$8¼	8¼	8¼	

Total sales 639,275 shares.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

—June 21, 1978—

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Ramada In	1,389,300	5⅛	+ ¼
Webb DelE	357,800	21¼	+ ⅜
Playboy En	291,300	20½	+2¼
AbbtLab	267,400	33⅝	—1⅝
RalstnPur	240,200	15½	— ⅛
CaesrWrld	225,200	28⅝	+1⅜
Freept Min	224,100	23¼	+ ¼
BallyMfg	215,100	37⅝	+ ⅛
Litton Ind	211,400	22⅞	—1⅜
DigitalEq	209,500	47⅝	+ ½
Westgh El	202,500	21⅝	— ⅜
Unit Tech	197,800	42⅝	— ½
Squibb Corp	192,500	34⅝	
Gen Motors	184,800	59⅝	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	184,200	24⅝	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	29.10	27.92
Advanced	326	401
Declined	1,169	1,084
Unchanged	370	416
Total issues	1,865	1,901
New 1978 highs	13	25
New 1978 lows	52	27

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind.	826.06	830.82	820.34	824.93	—5.11
20 Trn	219.76	220.83	217.23	218.88	—2.29
15 Util	104.40	104.91	103.89	104.26	Unch.
65 Stk	283.73	285.25	281.53	283.15	—1.76

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	96.74	95.42	96.01	—0.50
Industrials	106.88	105.44	106.13	—0.52
Utilities	52.07	51.48	51.69	—0.14
Finance	11.78	11.59	11.63	—0.11
Transp.	13.67	13.40	13.50	—0.19

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.04	53.85	53.91	—0.31
Industrials	58.70	58.51	58.57	—0.35
Transp.	43.17	42.92	43.06	—0.45
Utilities	39.06	38.96	38.96	—0.14
Finance	57.62	57.30	57.30	—0.52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 19	122,015	344,084	1,195
June 16	126,097	218,196	2,151
June 15	134,814	328,831	834
June 14	145,520	379,944	1,175

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

ResortIntl A	164,100	69	+4⅛
Husky Oil	116,900	45½	+ ½
HouOilM	85,400	22	— ⅜
Syntex Corp	81,200	30	— ⅜
WangLbB	72,800	20	— ½
Dataprod	59,900	20⅝	— ⅜
LoewsTh wt	47,700	14⅛	+ ⅛
Instrum Sys	44,800	1½	
Filmways	43,200	15	— ⅛
Walnac Oil	43,000	16⅝	— ⅜

Appro final total	3,600,000
Stocks sales year ago	2,450,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
148.22	146.92	147.85	—1.17

NEW YORK, June 21, 1978 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.70*	2.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	306.50	240.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	214.76	218.19
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	73-74	64-65
Lead spot, lb	0.31	0.31
Copper elect., lb	.65⅝-.67⅜	.65⅝-.71⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	6.0709	4.7538
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.31	0.34
Silver N.Y., oz	5.350	4.388
Gold N.Y., oz	186.60	139.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
June 21	923.80 f	884.60 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 21, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	5.34	5.37	5.30	5.34	
Mar	6.15	6.17	6.11	6.15	
Apr	6.52	6.61	6.52	6.59	
May	7.75	7.04	7.69	7.73	+.03

Est. sales: 1,124; sales Tues. 595.

Total open interest Tues. 9,688, up 124 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	164.02	164.02	162.50	162.60	+0.08
Sep	153.25	153.50	147.75	148.53	—3.47
Dec	143.25	143.25	138.00	139.25	—2.75
Mar	132.75	132.75	128.50	129.50	—3.50
May	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	—4.50
Jul	126.00	126.00	126.00	122.50	—3.00
Sep	121.80	123.00	121.80	119.25	—2.00

Est. sales: 400; sales Tues 789.

Total open interest Tues. 3,125, off 159 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	6.84	6.95	6.83	6.95	+0.12
Sep	7.08	7.13	7.03	7.10	+0.05
Oct	7.19	7.25	7.15	7.23	+0.06
Mar	7.98	8.05	7.94	8.04	+0.09
May	8.17	8.27	8.14	8.25	+0.11
Jul	8.38	8.40	8.37	8.44	+0.09
Sep	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	+0.08
Oct	8.75	8.78	8.73	8.78	+0.08

Est. sales: 4,355; sales Tues. 3,206.

Total open interest Tues. 35,509, up 202 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	150.75	151.00	145.00	145.00	—2.00
Sep	145.40	145.40	139.40	139.65	—1.90
Dec	141.00	131.00	135.00	135.00	—2.75
Mar	136.50	137.00	131.00	131.85	—2.85
May	133.85	134.80	130.75	130.00	—2.50
Jul	127.00	128.25	126.75	125.30	—2.70
Sep	130.50	131.50	126.00	126.30	—2.95

Est. sales: 1,843; sales Tues. 960.

Total open interest Tues. 5,860, off 385 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	119.70	123.25	119.70	123.25	+3.00
Sep	117.40	120.40	117.30	120.20	+2.45
Nov	110.75	113.40	110.75	113.40	+2.20
Jan	91.80	94.00	91.70	93.60	+1.00
Mar	90.70	91.90	90.70	91.00	+1.40
May	91.00	91.90	91.00	91.90	+1.60
Jul	91.70	91.70	91.50	91.50	+1.50

Est. sales: 1,500; sales Tues. 699.

Total open interest Tues. 12,617, off 137 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	59.70	60.12	59.45	59.65	—0.22
Oct	62.55	62.55	62.00	62.13	—0.37
Dec	63.95	64.08	63.26	63.45	—0.47
Mar	65.05	65.05	64.50	64.57	—0.49
May	65.80	65.80	65.50	65.45	—0.30

Est. sales: 5,850; sales Tues. 4,944.

Total open interest Tues. 34,281, up 29 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	60.10	60.60	59.60	59.70	—0.70
Aug	61.00	61.10	60.60	60.30	—0.70
Sep	61.40	61.80	60.80	60.90	—0.70
Dec	63.20	63.50	62.50	62.60	—0.70
Jan	63.80	63.90	63.10	63.20	—0.70
Mar	64.90	65.10	64.10	64.30	—0.60
May	66.00	66.10	65.10	65.30	—0.60
Jul	66.80	67.00	66.10	66.30	—0.60
Sep	67.80	67.80	67.80	67.30	—0.60
Dec	69.10	69.10	69.10	68.80	—0.60
Jan	69.80	70.20	69.50	69.30	—0.60
Mar	70.90	70.90	70.60	70.30	—0.60

Est. sales: 6,600; sales Tues. 4,268.

Total open interest Tues. 50,869, off 21 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz.					
Jul	537.40	539.30	530.10	533.40	—4.00
Aug	541.10	541.10	535.00	537.10	—4.00
Sep	545.20	546.70	537.50	540.80	—4.10
Dec	557.40	558.70	549.00	552.70	—4.10
Jan	562.00	562.30	553.20	556.70	—4.10
Mar	571.60	571.60	562.00	565.10	—4.10
May	578.20	578.20	572.00	573.80	—4.10
Jul	588.10	588.50	582.80	582.70	—4.20
Sep	590.50	590.50	590.50	591.80	—4.20
Dec	607.00	607.00	604.00	605.40	—4.30
Jan	615.00	615.00	615.00	610.10	—4.30
Mar	626.00	626.00	619.50	619.70	—4.30

Est. sales: 10,000; sales Tues. 10,730.

Total open interest Tues. 199,893, off 1,663 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jne	185.90	187.10	184.10	186.00	—0.10
Jly	187.80	187.50	187.00	187.00	—0.10
Aug	188.20	189.10	182.20	187.00	—0.10
Oct	191.20	195.10	190.50	190.60	—0.10
Dec	194.00	195.20	193.10	193.70	—0.10
Feb	197.60	198.30	196.40	196.80	—0.10
Apr	200.90	201.40	199.30	199.90	—0.10
Jne	204.10	204.50	203.80	203.00	—0.10
Aug	207.70	207.80	206.60	206.10	—0.10
Oct	210.60	210.60	210.30	209.20	—0.10
Dec	213.00	213.70	213.00	212.30	—0.10
Feb	216.10	216.10	216.10	215.40	—0.10
Apr	219.20	219.20	219.20	218.50	—0.10

Sales estimated: 8,601

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 21, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	3.23	3.24	3.19¾	3.19½	—.03
Sep	3.27	3.27½	3.21½	3.22	—.04¾
Dec	3.36	3.34	3.26½	3.27¼	—.05½
Mar	3.33¾	3.34½	3.26½	3.27	—.06
May	3.33¼	3.33¾	3.25½	3.25½	—.06
Jul	3.22¼	3.22¼	3.16	3.16	—.06¼

Sales Tues.: 7,187.

Total open interest Tues. 34,440, up 183 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.59½	2.60¼	2.57	2.57	—.01¾
Sep	2.61	2.61	2.57½	2.57½	—.01¾
Dec	2.61	2.62	2.58	2.58½	—.01¾
Mar	2.68¾	2.69	2.65¾	2.65¾	—.01¾
May	2.72	2.72¾	2.69¾	2.69¼	—.01¾
Jul	2.73	2.73½	2.70½	2.70½	—.00¾

Sales Tues.: 20,790.

Total open interest Tues. 131,154, up 162 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	6.91	6.95	6.75	6.76	—.12½
Aug	6.76	6.79	6.61	6.62½	—.10
Sep	6.54	6.56	6.42½	6.45	—.03
Nov	6.27	6.31½	6.21	6.23¼	—.01¾
Jan	6.34	6.35½	6.25½	6.26¾	—.01¾
Mar	6.38½	6.42	6.33	6.34¼	—.01¾
May	6.43	6.46	6.36	6.37¾	—.00½
Jul	6.42	6.46	6.37	6.38	

Sales Tues.: 24,375.

Total open interest Tues. 99,537, off 486 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	26.35	26.60	25.30	25.30	— .83
Aug	25.45	25.65	24.45	24.50	— .78
Sep	24.85	24.95	23.90	23.92	— .66
Oct	23.95	24.20	23.15	23.30	— .52
Dec	23.10	23.38	22.25	22.57	— .50
Jan	22.95	23.20	22.25	22.30	— .45
Mar	22.70	22.90	22.25	22.22	— .36
May	22.40	22.70	22.00	22.05	— .45
Jul	22.35	22.45	21.80	21.80	— .45

Sales Tues. 7,272.

Total open interest Tues. 52,982, off 63 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	174.00	174.30	171.00	172.30	—1.00
Aug	174.20	174.90	172.80	173.40	— .80
Sep	174.50	174.80	173.00	173.50	— .00
Oct	171.80	171.00	170.70	171.30	+ .30
Dec	168.50	169.00	167.50	168.40	+ .00
Jan	169.10	169.10	167.80	168.70	+ .00
Mar	170.70	171.00	170.00	170.70	+ .70
May	171.60	171.70	171.00	171.70	+ .70
Jul	172.50	172.50	172.00	172.30	+ .30

Sales Tues. 5,338.

Total open interest Tues. 51,677, up 229 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.41½	1.41½	1.35¾	1.36	—.04¾
Sep	1.46½	1.46¾	1.41¾	1.42	—.04½
Dec	1.52¾	1.52¾	1.47½	1.48	—.04
Mar	1.55	1.55½	1.52	1.52¼	—.04½
May				1.53½	—.04

Sales Tues.: 582.

Total open interest Tues. 4,236, off 14 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	52.25	52.25	51.10	51.10	—1.50
Oct	50.25	50.50	49.42	49.42	—1.50
Dec	51.40	51.50	50.45	50.45	—1.00
Jan	52.25	52.25	50.82	50.82	—1.00
Feb	52.45	52.50	51.20	51.20	—1.50
Apr	53.25	53.25	51.97	51.97	—1.50
Jun	53.97	53.97	52.60	52.60	—1.50
Aug	54.00	54.00	52.60	52.60	—1.00
Oct	53.90	53.90	52.40	52.40	—1.00

Est. sales: 14,809; sales Tues. 30,097.

Total open interest Tues. 76,511 off 1,090 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	58.45	58.45	57.20	57.20	—1.50
Sep	57.05	57.05	56.47	56.47	—1.50
Oct	57.80	57.25	56.20	56.20	—1.50
Nov	57.90	57.90	56.50	56.50	—1.50
Jan	60.00	60.00	58.80	58.80	—1.50
Mar	61.00	61.00	59.25	59.25	—1.00
Apr	60.55	60.55	60.05	60.05	—1.50
May	61.05	61.08	59.57	59.57	—1.00

Est. sales: 1,527; sales Tues. 3,071.

Total open interest Tues. 17,823, off 329 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	49.10	49.10	48.15	48.15	—1.50
Aug	46.00	46.00	44.95	44.95	—1.50
Oct	41.00	41.50	40.25	40.25	—1.50
Dec	42.60	42.60	41.30	41.30	—1.50
Feb	41.17	41.17	39.75	39.85	—1.32
Apr	38.65	38.90	37.05	37.35	—1.05
Jun	40.30	40.30	38.82	38.82	—1.48
Jul	40.60	40.70	39.12	39.40	—1.20

Est. sales: 3,512; sales Tues. 8,831.

Total open interest Tues. 17,058, off 1,477 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	53.50	53.50	52.40	52.40	—2.00
Aug	52.10	52.10	51.30	51.30	—2.00
Feb	53.10	53.17	51.50	51.50	—2.00
Mar	52.65	52.65	50.70	50.70	—2.00
May	51.40	51.40	51.00	51.00	—2.00
Jul				51.25	—2.00
Aug	50.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	—2.00

Est. sales: 2,253; sales Tues. 7,820.

Total open interest Mon. 10,466, up 87 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	52.25	52.25	51.60	51.65	— .35
Jul	50.10	50.20	49.50	49.65	— .40
Aug	47.15	47.20	46.55	46.55	— .50
Sep	43.90	44.00	43.45	43.60	— .15
Oct	42.65	42.65	42.05	42.40	— .22
Nov	41.65	41.65	41.00	41.15	— .42
Dec	42.00	42.40	42.00	42.33	— .47
Jan	42.30	42.50	42.30	42.45	— .30

Sales Tues. 418.

Total open interest Tues. 3,170, off 49 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun	40.50	40.50	39.80	40.00	+ .10
Jul	45.25	45.80	45.05	45.30	+ .05
Sep	56.75	56.90	55.80	55.55	—1.20
Nov	59.00	59.00	58.15	58.15	—1.25
Dec	59.90	59.90	58.95	59.00	—1.30

Est. sales: 469; sales Tues. 430.

Total open interest Mon. 2,060, off 63 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	250.50	252.70	241.00	241.50	—
Oct	254.90	257.00	244.70	245.10	—
Jan	257.00	259.00	247.20	247.30	—
Apr	258.80	259.80	249.30	249.80	—
Jul	261.50b	252.50	252.50	252.40	—
Oct	264.80	264.00	264.00	254.80	—

Est. sales: 3,314, sales Tues. 1,

Total open interest Tues. 9,197, off 120 fr Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	93.25	93.25	93.20	93.23	—
Sep	92.63	92.64	92.58	92.59	—
Dec	92.22	92.22	92.13	92.14	—
Mar	91.90	91.90	91.83	91.84	—
Jun	91.67	91.67	91.59	91.00	—
Sep	91.45	91.45	91.37	91.30	—
Dec	91.25	91.25	91.10	91.18	—
Mar	91.03	91.03	90.97	90.99	—

Est. sales: 2,796; sales Tues. 2,

Total open interest Tues. 22,686, up 328 fr Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA CERTIFICATES (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of pct.)					
Jun	91-32	91-23	91-19	91-22	—
Sep	90-17	90-17	90-10	90-17	—
Dec	89-23	89-23	89-10	89-19	—
Mar	89-08	89-08	89-02	89-03	—
Jun	88-28	88-28	88-23	88-24	—
Sep	88-17	88-17	88-15	88-16	—
Dec	88-14	88-14	88-09	88-11	—
Mar	88-05	88-05	88-03	88-04	—
Jun	88-01	88-01	87-28	87-29	—
Sep	87-28	87-28	87-25	87-25	—
Dec	87-23	87-24	87-20	87-21	—

Sales Tues. 4,618 contro

Total open interest Tues. 31,385, up 100 fr Mon.

IMM Futures

June 21, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	
SWISS FRANC					
Sept	.5453	.5463	.5444	.5461	+0.
Dec	.5550	.5560	.5538	.5560	+0.
Mar	.5638	.5640	.5633	.5636B	+0.
June	.5725	.5730B	.5725	.5730B	+0.
GUILDER					
Sept		.4522B		.4522B	+0.
FRENCH FRANC					
Sept				.21660N	
Dec	.21570	.21690	.21570	.21690	+0.
YEN					
Sept	.4797	.4810	.4793	.4801	+
Dec	.4859	.4874	.4855	.4865B	+
Mar	.4927	.4930	.4927	.4930	+
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Sept	1.8330	1.8390	1.8315	1.8375	+0.
Dec	1.8215	1.8265	1.8215	1.8265	+0.
Mar	1.8165	1.8165	1.8095A	1.8165	+0.
June	1.8035	1.8035	1.8035	1.8035	+0.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Sept	.8909	.8913	.8880	.8888	—0.
Dec	.8911	.8911	.8883	.8887B	—0.
Mar	.8905	.8905	.8875A	.8875A	—0.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Sept	.4882	.4889	.4877	.4886	+0.
Dec	.4950	.4959	.4959	.4958	+0.
Mar	.5010	.5021	.5010	.5020A	+0.
June				.5050N	

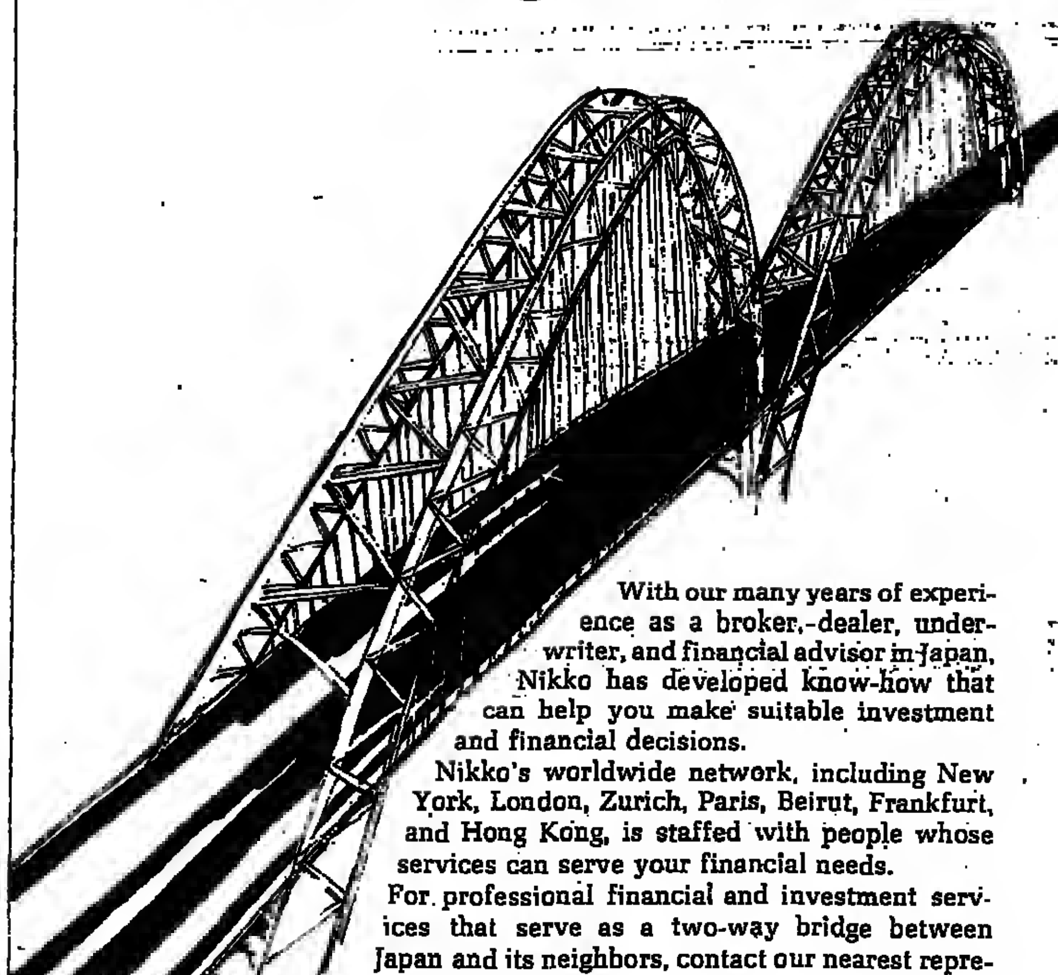
Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—13

BaldwUtd
BaldwU 2.06pf
ChesapkVa
ClevPll pr
Hillenbrnd
KubotaLtd
Litton Ind
Litton pfcfc
Litton pfA
Narco Scie
Playboy En
TriSou Mls
UnivLeaf

NEW LOWS—51

AmesDpt n
BestPd wi
Chrysler
Colum SoOh
CombCom n
CmE 1.90pf
CmE 2.87pf
CnPw 7.76pf
DetE 7.68pf
DetE 2.75pfB
duPnt 3.50pf
Duq 2.31pr
EMI Ltd
Engelh Min
EquitLfe M
GettyOil wi
Gulf Oil
HomeGp pf
Intcapsec
LITCO
LincPlac Fd
LomsLt pfB
M-A-COM
Maytag
McLeanTr
Mesta Mach
MidldRes wi
MoPS 2.44pf
NevP 1.95pf
NIM 4.85pf
NorfkWn
NSPw 4.16pf
NSPw 6.80pf
NwstPipe pf
OhEd 8.20pf
OwensCng
Penna Pw
PelRes 1.75
PhEl 7.75pf
PortG 2.60p
PSEG 5.05p
StJoe Min
Shaklee
SouIndGE
StdOilOh wi
SunEles
Tennc 7.40p
Un Carbide
UnBl 2.72pf
UtldNucl
VaEP 7.72p
VaEP 9.75p
Wn Publish



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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 21

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
9½	6⅝	AE Plst	.10e	1.1	15	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	6⅞	AAR	.40b	3.5	9	26	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ¼
6⅞	4½	AAV	.32	5.3	8	5	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
9¾	6½	APS	.36	4.0	7	244	9¼	9	9	— ¼
19⅞	10	ASPRO	.64	3.7	7	27	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
11⅞	5⅝	AVC	.40	6.2		5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
33	17	AVX	.32	1.8	13	29	30¾	30¼	30½	—1
5⅝	2⅝	AZL			38	49	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅝	6	AbrdMf	.40b	4.7	4	5	8½	8¼	8½	
3	1¾	AcmePr				4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	AcmeU	.32	1.9	14	11	17	17	17	
6¼	3½	Action			13	9	4	4	4	— ⅛
10⅝	4	ActonCp	.20	1.9	9	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5	AdamR	.10	1.1	9	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅞	AdobeO	.15	.7	24	122	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ¾
2¾	1½	AegisCp			7	83	2¼	2½	2⅛	
16⅝	10¾	AeroFlo	.30	2.1	5	12	14½	14¼	14½	
7⅝	1½	Aeronca			38	100	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
7½	4	AffilCap	.20e	3.0	6	15	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
20⅝	11⅝	AffilPub	.64	3.6	9	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
9⅝	5¼	AfterSix	.28	3.6	6	17	8½	7¾	7⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	AlskAir	.17t	3.2	5	22	5⅝	5½	5¼	
3¼	2	AlbaW	.10e	3.2	9	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7¼	4⅝	Alcolac	.32e	4.8	10	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	9⅝	AllegCp	wt			6	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
½	3-16	AllegA	wtN			20	5-16	5-16	5-16	
11⅛	5¼	AllianT	.36e	5.1	9	40	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1	AlldArt				277	3	2¾	2⅞	
7⅝	2⅝	AlphaInd			10	34	7¼	7	7¼	
10⅝	5⅝	Altamil	.10e	1.8	5	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	AltecCp				87	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ½
19⅝	12½	AlterFd	.50	2.8	8	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
52	45	Alcoa	pf3.75	8.1		z200	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	25⅞	Amdhl	.20	.5	20	177	36¾	36	36½	— ¼
10⅝	2⅝	AmAero			7	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	14	AmBrd	wt			93	24¼	23⅛	23½	—1⅛
9⅝	5¼	ABusPd	.32	3.9	0	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
3⅛	13-16	AmCapCp				16	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7	AGarPd	.34	4.0	7	3	8⅝	8½	8½	
13⅞	4	AInfPict			16	57	12½	12	12⅛	— ¾
4⅝	2⅛	AIsrael	.11r	3.3	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	7¼	AMzeA	.44	4.4	6	8	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
43¾	29½	AMfg	n		0	35	38⅝	37⅝	38	— ⅝
17⅝	4⅝	AMotin	.20	1.8	9	22	11⅛	10¾	11	— ½
4	3	WilsnB.	.20	8.6	13	1	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
15½	8⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.7	53	35	14⅞	14½	14¾	
8½	7	Winkim	.40	5.0	5	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
56	49	WisP	pf 4.50	9.4		z40	49	d48	48	—2
4⅜	2½	WolfHB				2	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
10⅝	3½	WoodInd				86	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
29⅜	10⅝	WorcstC			12	104	u29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅝
9⅛	3¾	WkWear	.36	4.3	7	67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6	Wrathr	.05d	.4	28	33	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ½
1 1-16	¾	WrightH			94	8	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
21⅛	10¾	WynnIn	.40	2.4	8	251	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	— ¾
24½	10⅝	WyrnBn	.64	4.9	7	20	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —								
14½	5¼	Xonics				50	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	13¼	ZeroCo	.40	2.6	10	42	15¾	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
16¾	6	Zimmer	.24	1.8	8	65	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

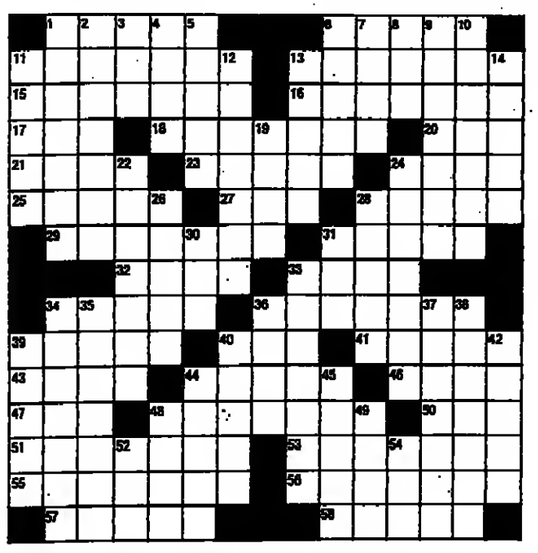
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Man of Zagreb
6 Get going
11 Pre-empted
13 Dolt
15 Riley, e.g.
16 Troop group
17 Last month: Abbr.
18 Not so large
20 Cécile or Jeanne: Abbr.
21 Venus de ——
23 Promise solemnly
24 To —— (just so)
25 Has a look
27 Bit of verse
28 Says it is so
29 Inoperative
31 Pitchers
32 Lachryma
33 Genesis man
34 Expressed dissatisfaction
36 The victuals available
39 Woo
40 Letter opener
41 "Merry Widow" composer
43 Very much
44 Pipsqueak
46 Dam'a counterpart
47 Gram. case, in Latin
48 Most banal
50 Integers: Abbr.
51 Dulcifies
53 Smoker's choice
55 Rather inferior
56 Drum beats
57 Decorticates
58 Calendar units

DOWN

1 Manual laborers
2 Radicle
3 Goddess of harvests
4 Poisonous plant of Tibet
5 Is rife
6 Hard: Prefix
7 ". . . them —— hills"
8 Hill dweller
9 Barnyard denizen
10 Horns
11 Short, thick, heavy piece of wood
12 Slow speaker
13 Ungainly
14 Joints below the femora
19 Bridge player's decision
22 Silver-tongued ones
24 Ways
26 Weather word
28 "Where there's ——. . ."
30 Shaver
31 Nosh
33 O.K.
34 Gaffes
35 View
36 Mondrian, the Dutch painter
37 Oregon wind
38 African tablelands
39 Embrace
40 Strike-out sound
42 Pauses
44 Ringlet
45 Poppycock!
48 Rawboned
49 Henri's bead
52 Numerical prefix
54 Hwy.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	fair	MADRID	23	72	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	overcast	MIAMI	26	78	cloudy
ANKARA	15	64	cloudy	MILAN	21	70	fair
ATHENS	27	81	fair	MONTREAL	18	65	cloudy
BEIRUT	31	88	fair	MOSCOW	16	61	cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	rain	MUNICH	20	68	fair
BERLIN	22	72	fair	NEW YORK	27	80	cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	cloudy	NICE	21	70	fair
BUCHAREST	23	73	cloudy	OSLO	19	66	overcast
BUDAPEST	21	70	overcast	PARIS	19	66	overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	fair	PRAGUE	22	72	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	fair	ROME	25	77	fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	fair	SOFIA	23	73	showers
DUBLIN	15	59	showers	STOCKHOLM	22	72	cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	53	rain	TEHRAN	35	95	fair
FLORENCE	21	70	cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	90	fair
FRANKFURT	23	72	cloudy	TUNIS	27	81	fair
GENEVA	20	68	cloudy	VIENNA	23	73	fair
HELSINKI	23	73	fair	WARSAW	24	75	cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	fair	WASHINGTON	27	80	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	cloudy	ZURICH	17	63	cloudy
LISBON	20	68	cloudy				
LONDON	18	64	overcast				
LOS ANGELES	21	69	fair				

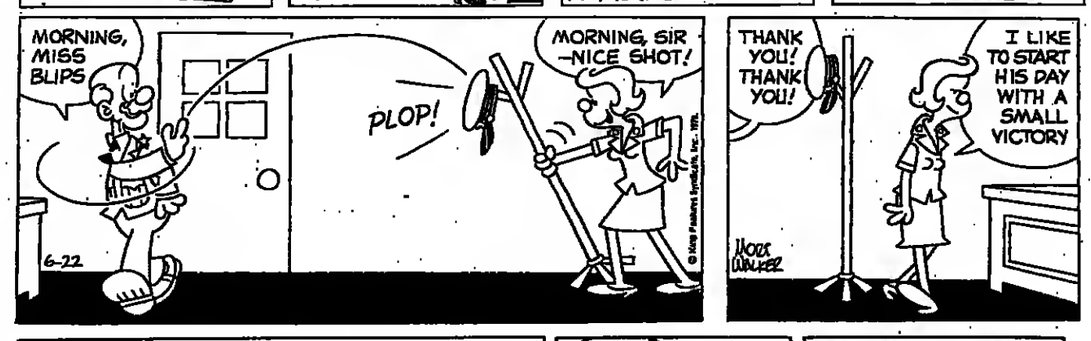
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS

B.C.

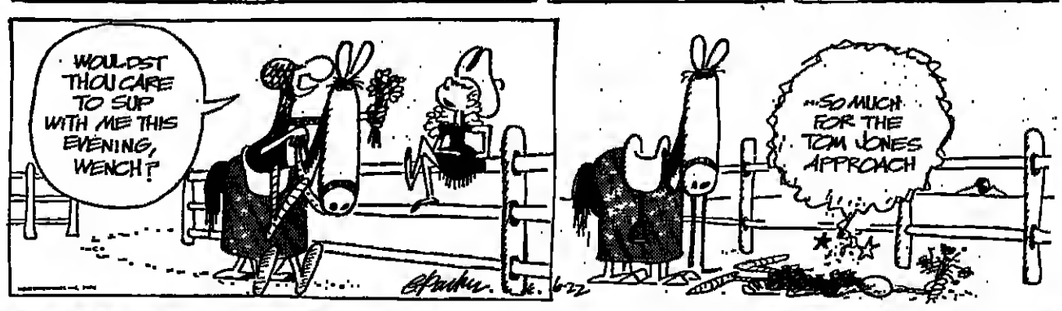
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEWEG

YAFFT

VAQUER

TRUBET

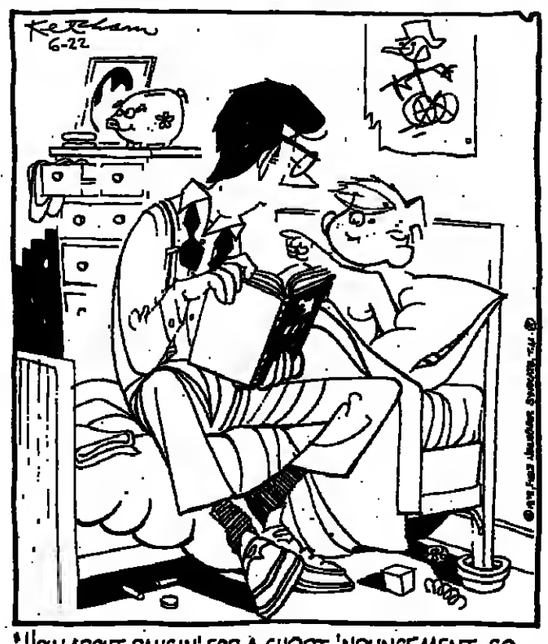
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEFIT CANAL GIMLET NIMBLE
Answer: A bar to which men of iron might be drawn—A MAGNET

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW ABOUT PAUSIN' FOR A SHORT 'NOUNCEMENT, SO WE CAN RUN DOWN TO THE KITCHEN FOR A SNACK?"

BOOKS

VISIBLE MAN
By George Gilder. Basic. 249 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ACCORDING to George Gilder, a typical young black man of today is no longer an "invisible man," as Ralph Ellison called him. Rather, he has become "visible man." He is visible because he is in the news, his violence has attracted attention. More than any other American citizen now, he is "starkly floodlit . . . thronged by reporters and sociologists . . . chronicled and photographed . . . debated and diagnosed . . ."

Only quiet, middle-class blacks are invisible, Gilder says, because they are explained away as fake whites, passing for peaceful. "This is the worst kind of racism . . ." he writes, "that will only acknowledge blackness if it is holding a gun or applying for food stamps . . ." This kind of racism "claims as 'white' the essential values of any modern economy or ordered society." To be truly black, you have to be "bad," "revolutionary" or "angry."

The "visible man" of Gilder's title is "bad" because this is supposedly the only way he can force white or black society to acknowledge him. And he is "bad," in Gilder's opinion, because he has grown up without a role model, a stable responsible father to show him how to be a normal man. Lacking "virility rites" in our culture, the young black "proves" his masculinity by confusing it with violence.

Sam, the subject of "Visible Man," is a young black with a history of violent crimes who has been accused of raping a white woman. He denies it, claiming that the young woman was a prostitute and that he had paid for the use of her body. His case became a microcosm of American sexual and social tension, because Sam was black and the women he allegedly raped was white: because she was a lesbian; because Sam's lawyer represented oldline liberalism and the assistant district attorney prosecuting the case was a woman, an ardent feminist who stood for the new liberalism, and finally, because the judge was a monolith of the "old morality," and so was the jury.

Gilder is the author of "Sexual Suicide," a thoughtful book on male-female relations that was largely condemned without a hearing, and "Naked Nomads," a study of the deleterious effects of the single state on men. He is a strong advocate of the two-parent family as the only satisfactory environment for producing morally responsible men. As a preparation for writing "Visible Man," he went to Albany, N.Y., and spent two years talking to everyone who knew Sam or anyone else concerned with the case.

Gilder has chosen to create a novelistic reconstruction of Sam's recent past and present life, and whatever its sociological significance, it is not terribly interesting. While he describes Sam as "charming," Sam usually seems surly, looking for either a fight or a sexual encounter. While he did work from time to time, Sam also chased a man down the street with a meat cleaver and was kept from killing him, as far as one can tell, only by the fact that he was wearing platform shoes and the ground was icy. He also attacked his best friend, his mother's current lover, with a pool cue. At one time, he sold heroin, but for most of his adult life, he has lived off women on welfare. He is such a television addict that Gilder found him watching a recipe show one morning.

Yet Sam does not lack champions. The people in the Historical Preservation Society, where Sam worked for a while, are glad to act as his character witnesses. Gilder appears to believe that Sam is a victim of a welfare syndrome, which discourages men from working or marrying the mothers of their children.

While much of what Gilder says about welfare is persuasive, some of his formulations sound rather glib. When he asserts that no woman could show Sam how to be a man, one wonders, why not? They've been doing it for ages. It is also a question whether there are many men who could, or would, under such conditions of adversity. The author seems to believe that violence is the inevitable recourse of the fatherless boy, and street life is the only alternative to home life with a mother and father. He writes that a fatherless boy can accept love from women, but that "he is at a loss in returning it." Some authorities would argue that the "acceptance" of love necessarily implies give and take.

Perhaps it is the effect of two years of talking with Sam, but something seems to have worsened Gilder's prose style, which used to be rather good. In "Visible Man," he falls into phrases such as "risk to deplete," "proferred in like way," "rawly despaired," "dark slept-on hair," and "the molten substance of a moldless youth." He refers to a girl's first menses as something that "might wash her and wring her clean."

There is black black comedy now and again in "Visible Man." In one scene, Sam sentimentally looks up his long-lost biological father, only to end by trying to pick a fight with him. When the sound of screams is cited in court as evidence of rape, it is brought out that screams are often a legitimate part of love-making in that apartment building, that all sort of screaming is not unusual, and that the alleged screams may have only been a James Brown recording.

Gilder's explanation of Sam's acquittal is an interesting one. According to him, the female prosecutor made a mistake in explicitly identifying the complainant as a lesbian. In Gilder's opinion, a white, middle-class jury is not willing to condemn a young black man to a long jail sentence even if he had raped a woman whose sexual preference differed from theirs. At times, Gilder seems dangerously close to linking the complainant's lesbianism and her alleged acts of prostitution in a hint of guilt by association.

What really damages the book, though, is Sam himself. While he may be visible, while he may indeed be a sociological symbol, he is not much more absorbing to watch than a recipe program on morning television.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

U.S. Forces Get Diverging Appraisals

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Congress and President Carter received contrasting reports on the state of the all-volunteer U.S. armed forces yesterday.

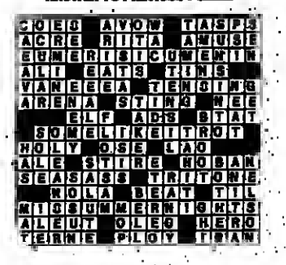
Assistant Secretary of Defense John White told the Senate Armed Services Committee that units on active duty were today better-manned than at any time in history. He said that the 5-year-old, all-voluntary concept had proved a "continuing success."

The state of discipline was particularly encouraging, Mr. White said, citing a reduction of 80 percent in Army desertion rates since 1971, along with fewer courts-martial and a decrease in drug-related incidents.

But Reps. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., and Glenn English, D-Okla., went to see Mr. Carter with a different story. They told him that so many U.S. soldiers in Europe used hard drugs that combat readiness was undermined.

The Pentagon "simply doesn't know" about the extent of drug use in Europe, Rep. English told reporters. Rep. Wolff said that Mr. Carter was concerned.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North raised South's one notrump opening on the diagram to game. He was influenced in part by his aces, which are undervalued by the normal point count, and in part by his tens, which are not valued at all.

If declarer had been given the opportunity by some fairy godmother of arranging the East-West cards as he wished, he could have done no better than the actual distribution. With the black honors all well-placed and the spades evenly divided there was no great difficulty about making nine tricks.

The opening lead was a low club, ducked around to the jack. The spade queen was led and covered by West, a technical error that made no difference here. South took the spade ace and another spade winner. He then led a club and permitted West to hold the trick with the queen.

West shifted to a heart, and declarer eventually finessed in clubs to take ten tricks: four spades, three clubs, two hearts and one diamond. If he had had a less favorable lead he would have been able to make an extra diamond trick to replace one of his club tricks.

NORTH
♠A 6 3
♡10 5 4
♢10 7 5
♣A 10 7 4

WEST
♠K 7 2
♡A 6 3
♢Q 6 3
♣K Q 8 5

EAST
♠9 5 4
♡9 8 7 2
♢K 8 4 2
♣9 2

SOUTH (D)
♠Q J 10 8
♡K Q J
♢A J 9
♣J 6 3

North and South were vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club five.

هكذا من الأصل

Brazil Defeats Poland, 3-1

Netherlands in Finals By Beating Italy, 2-1

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, June 21 — The Netherlands reached the World Cup soccer finals here today by defeating Italy, 2-1. In a later match, Brazil made a strong bid to enter the finals when it beat Poland, 3-1.

The Netherlands, the losing finalist in the 1974 World Cup when by West Germany, will not know its opponent until late tonight, after Argentina plays Peru in the final match in the second round. Argentina will need a four-goal margin of victory to overtake Brazil.

Brazil owed its triumph to powerful shooting. Nelinho gave Brazil an early lead with a strong free kick and Roberto, who is known as "Dynamite," scored two goals early in the second half. The game was tied, 1-1, at halftime on a goal by Grzegorz Lato.

Three Times a Winner

The only country to win three World Cups, Brazil was victorious even though it lost Zico in the fifth minute because of injury. The victory avenged Brazil's defeat by Poland and in the match that decided third place in the 1974 tournament.

In the earlier Netherlands-Italy match, the score was tied, 1-1, until the 75th minute when Arie Haan scored at long range to guarantee the Dutch would advance. They needed only a tie today to reach the finals unless West Germany defeated Austria by at least five goals and thus gained the finals on goal difference.

But West Germany was upset, 3-2, by the Austrians in a match in Cordoba. Austria's first defeat of a West German team since 1931. West Germany led, 1-0, at halftime before wilting.

In the match here, Italy led at halftime, 1-0, after a Dutch defender, Ernie Brandts, scored against his team in the 19th minute. The goal came after the Italians had piled on the pressure from the first minute.

Goalkeeper Comes Out

Center-forward Paolo Rossi put winger Roberto Bettega through and, as Bettega raced for the goal, Piet Schrijvers, the Dutch goalkeeper, came out to meet him.

Bettega attempted to steady himself for a difficult shot, but Brandts, running back desperately, tried a sliding tackle from behind. As he slid, his leg shot the ball into the back of the net.

To make matters worse, Brandts collided with Schrijvers, who had to be taken off injured. He was replaced by Jan Jongbloed.

Brandts made amends with an equalizer in the 50th minute before Haan scored the winner.

Out of Next Match

Five players — three from Italy and two from the Netherlands — were booked by referee Angel Martinez of Spain in the often-violent match. Among those booked were midfielders Romeo Benetti and Marco Tardelli, who were booked once before and now will have to miss the match for third place.

In general for the Italians, it was a match of missed chances. They seemed in control during the first half, but lost their rhythm afterward under the strong Dutch attack.

For West Germany, the result — a loss — was the same, but the means were different. The West Germans were booed by their fans as they left the field at halftime, having been obviously outplayed by Austria despite the score.

The first West German goal was scored by Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, but Austria equalized on an own goal by Berti Vogts of West Germany. After Bernd Hozenbein restored the German lead, Hans Krankl equalized again.

Then, two minutes from the end, Krankl scored again.

Schoen Downcast

Afterward, Helmut Schoen, the West German manager, complained that "our team kept changing the level of its performance through the World Cup."

Schoen, who is retiring after the tournament, said that he did not want to criticize individual players, but that he was disappointed by the performance of the defense, which, he said, was the source of the overall uncertainty in the team's performance.

"The third goal shouldn't have happened," Schoen said. "Our team knew how much time there was left [two minutes] and that makes that lapse all the more difficult to understand."

He added that injuries to two midfield player, Heinz Flohe and Herbert Zimmerman, against Italy in the opening mateb of the second round had made West Germany's task more difficult.

Bearzot Disappointed

Enzo Bearzot, the Italian manager, seemed disappointed, too. He said he had high hopes throughout the first half that Italy would win and reach the finals, "but things really changed badly for us in the second half."

Asked why he had taken off winger Franco Causio, one of Italy's star performers in the first half, Bearzot said, "After the first half when we were ahead I thought we would win. And I also thought Causio needed a break after five and a half matches played at a very high level."

He said he doubted that the removal of Causio had changed the course of the match. "I do not think one player can be definitive for the performance of a whole team," he explained.

AP

Helmut Schoen, the West German manager, is customarily sad-eyed during a practice session for the World Cup match against Austria.

United Press International

Piet Schrijvers, the Dutch goalie, saves on a shot by Paolo Rossi of Italy in yesterday's match.

New WHA Bid To Join NHL Is Reported

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 21 (AP) — The World Hockey Association in general and the Birmingham Bulls in particular appear on the verge of collapse, the Birmingham Post-Herald reported today.

The newspaper said a closed meeting is scheduled tomorrow or Friday between the National Hockey League's executive committee and four WHA clubs seeking admission into the older league.

The newspaper quoted an unidentified source as saying that the four clubs — New England, Quebec, Edmonton and Winnipeg — each put up $300,000 last week as an indemnity for the clubs not seeking merger. Those clubs, it said, are Birmingham, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

The Post-Herald quoted the source as saying that under the indemnity plan, the four clubs seeking merger would buy player contracts from the three others.

Bradley Aide Reports a Stalemate on '84 Olympics

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (UPI) — The International Olympic Committee and the city of Los Angeles have reached an apparent stalemate on financial arrangements for staging the 1984 Summer Games, it was reported yesterday.

Anton Calleia, Mayor Tom Bradley's representative in negotiations, said:

"The situation is so rigid at this point that I don't see how a compromise can be reached because one side will have to capitulate and neither seems willing to do so."

"It's my job to be optimistic," he said at a luncheon, but added he could offer no basis for raising hopes for putting on the 1984 Games.

John Argue, leader of a private committee seeking to shoulder financial responsibility for the Games and avoid any city tax revenue commitment, returned Monday from a meeting in Montreal with the IOC. He said he could offer no evidence for believing an agreement would be reached, but said he was still maintaining hope.

The IOC has given the city until July 31 to agree to traditional terms of financial responsibility by the host city.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE	W	L	GF	GA	BP
Eastern Division					
Cosmos	14	2	53	17	36
Washington	9	9	29	28	27
Rochester	8	9	27	28	27
Toronto	7	9	21	23	20
Central Division					
Minnesota	10	6	29	20	29
Dallas	10	6	30	26	29
Tulsa	9	8	26	25	25
Colorado	6	12	31	33	20
Western Division					
Portland	10	4	30	20	29
Vancouver	9	6	26	19	25
Seattle	9	10	28	28	28
Los Angeles	8	9	25	25	24
AMERICAN CONFERENCE					
Eastern Division					
Tampa Bay	9	8	33	29	29
New England	9	9	25	17	23
Fort Lauderdale	8	9	25	26	25
Philadelphia	6	11	20	25	20
Central Division					
Detroit	10	7	34	17	24
Houston	8	9	25	27	24
Memphis	6	11	27	31	23
Chicago	3	14	21	37	20
Western Division					
San Diego	11	7	37	33	33
California	9	9	23	24	21
Oakland	8	7	16	21	16
San Jose	5	12	21	29	20

Saturday's Matches
Memphis 4, San Diego 3, OT
Rochester 3, Philadelphia 0
Tampa Bay 3, Fort Lauderdale 2, OT
Dallas 3, San Jose 1
Los Angeles 2, California 1
Seattle 1, Minnesota 0, OT
Toronto 1, Vancouver 0, OT
Sunday's Matches
Cosmos 4, Washington 1
Chicago 2, Detroit 0
Colorado 3, Houston 1
Monday's Match
Oakland 1, Minnesota 0
Tuesday's Matches
Washington 2, Los Angeles 0
Houston 3, Chicago 2, OT

Dwight Stones

Yankees Unload on Red Sox

By Red Smith

BOSTON, June 21 (NYT) — In the third inning Carl Yastrzemski hit a ball seven stories high and about eight feet up the third-base line. Thurman Munson stripped off his mask, took a few steps to his left and waited for nature to take its course.

Graig Nettles moved in from third base because he had no previous engagements. Don Gullett came in from the mound to be sociable. They all watched the ball. They watched until it landed in foul territory among them.

There were 32,790 witnesses in Fenway Park and all of them were yelling. It had seemed to be Munson's play from the start but if Gullett called at the last moment for Nettles to make the catch, his voice could have been drowned out. As the ball landed, Munson gesticulated in the pitcher's direction angrily it seemed.

Spectators hooted. Up here they hate the Damyankees and their eyes told them the Damyankees were cracking up. The botched play wasn't important, because Yaz grounded into a forceout and the Red Sox didn't score in that inning, but the clientele was already jubilant.

Butch Hobson, the best ninth-place hitter in this town since Babe Ruth was a pitcher here, had festooned a four-run second inning with a three-run shot over the great wall in left, the fence they call the Green Monster. Mike Torrez, a 10-game winner, had a 4-0 lead over Gullett, a one-game winner, and the Damyankees were going down for the second time.

Gullett, who had pitched only 11 and a third innings this year before last night, had been struggling to find the strike zone. He didn't look like a winner, and the Sox don't lose ball games in Fenway. They had played 34 here and won 29, including the first game of this series, which left New York in third place eight games off the pace.

So there it was, the first great shootout of the American League season. In their first series with the leaders of the American League East, the champions of North America didn't even look like contenders. That's how it was in the third inning.

Five of the first six Yankees to bat in the fourth hit safely. That cut Boston's lead to 4-3 and put two runners on the bases. A walk filled them for Fred Stanley, the slender reserve shortstop they call Chicken.

Chicken Stanley isn't big as ballplayers go, but he can hit home runs. He hit two for Cleveland in 1971 and three more in his five seasons in New York. One was a grand slam.

So was this one. The count was one ball and one strike when the Chicken lifted one over the Green Monster. He trotted around behind Nettles, Gary Thomasson and Jim Spencer and when the four of them walked to the dugout together, his chest was clear out to here.

In the confusion, Gullett pitched a five-hitter. Suddenly on the long end of a 7-4 score, he got better and stronger and faster as the game groaned along into its fourth hour. In the eighth inning Reggie Jackson made it 10-4 with a three-run blast over the distant fence in right, over the visitors' bull pen and up into the stands.

All of a sudden Billy Martin's wan pitching corps took on a glow of health. All of a sudden the great confrontation had meaning. They'll do it again tonight.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	21	.557	—
Baltimore	39	26	.600	6
New York	38	27	.585	7
Milwaukee	37	28	.569	8
Detroit	32	31	.508	12
Cleveland	27	36	.429	17
Toronto	21	43	.328	23½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	35	29	.547	—
California	34	31	.523	1½
Texas	33	32	.508	2½
Oakland	33	34	.493	3½
Chicago	31	34	.477	4½
Minnesota	27	36	.429	7½
Seattle	22	42	.319	13½

Tuesday's Games
New York 10, Boston 4
Seattle 4, Chicago 2
Kansas City 3, Cleveland 2
Texas 5, Oakland 4
California 10, Minnesota 5
Detroit 4, Toronto 3
Baltimore 8, Milwaukee 5

Wednesday's Games
New York (Guidry 11-0) at Boston (Eckersley 6-2)
Detroit (Sykes 3-4) at Toronto (Underwood 3-7)
Baltimore (D. Martinez 6-3) at Milwaukee (Sorenson 8-4)
California (Ames 3-3) at Minnesota (Zahn 7-4)
Cleveland (Hood 2-3) at Kansas City (Gale 6-2)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	35	27	.545	—
Philadelphia	31	29	.517	3
Montreal	33	33	.500	4
Pittsburgh	29	33	.468	6
New York	28	35	.441	8
St. Louis	24	43	.358	13½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	41	23	.641	—
Cincinnati	41	25	.621	1
Los Angeles	36	29	.554	5½
Houston	29	32	.475	10½
San Diego	29	36	.446	12½
Atlanta	26	36	.419	14

Tuesday's Games
New York 3, Montreal 0
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 1
Cincinnati 4, San Francisco 3
Houston 5, Los Angeles 3
Atlanta 5, San Diego 3

Wednesday's Games
St. Louis (Denny 6-5) at Philadelphia (Carlton 7-6)
Chicago (R. Reuschel 8-4) at Pittsburgh (D. Robinson 4-2)
Montreal (Rogers 7-7) at New York (Kobel 0-1)
Atlanta (Devine 3-3) at San Diego (Shirley 3-8)
Houston (Richard 5-7) at Los Angeles (Rhoden 6-3)
Cincinnati (Seaver 8-4) at San Francisco (Holtzman 3-1)

Tuesday's Line Scores

National League

Montreal 000 000 000—0 4 1
New York 110 001 00x—3 8 0
Grimsley, Knowles (8) and Carter; Espinosa and Stearns. W—Espinosa (6-6). L—Grimsley (11-4). HR—New York, Henderson (7).

St. Louis 010 201 000—4 7 1
Philadelphia 000 001 001—2 7 1
Forsch, Littell (9) and Simmons; Christenson, Bruizzar (6), Reed (7), McGraw (9) and Boone. W—Forsch (8-6). L—Christenson (4-6).

Chicago 000 000 100—1 9 1
Pittsburgh 000 311 10x—6 10 1
Holtzman, P.Reuschel (6), Geisel (8) and Roder; Blyleven and Dyer. W—Blyleven (6-5). L—Holtzman (0-1). HR—Pittsburgh, Stargell (9).

Cincinnati 200 001 012—6 12 0
San Francisco 003 000 000—3 12 1
Moskau, Borbon (7), Bair (8), Tomlin (9) and Werner; Montefusco, Lavelle (7), Moffitt (9), Curtis (9) and Sadek, Hill (9). W—Borbon (4-1). L—Lavelle (5-5). HR—Cincinnati, Foster (15).

Houston 310 010 000—5 11 0
Los Angeles 000 000 021—3 8 2
Richard, McLaughlin (8) and Ferguson; John, Welch (6), Rautzhan (8) and Yeager. W—Richard (6-7). L—John (8-5).

(10 innings)
Atlanta 120 000 000 2—5 8 2
San Diego 000 110 010 0—3 9 2
Niekro, Garber (10) and Pocoroba; Jones and Sweet. W—Niekro (8-7). L—Jones (5-6).

American League

New York 000 700 003—10 11 0
Boston 000 000 000—0 5 0
Gullett and Munson; Torrez, Wright (6), Drago (6) and Fisk. W—Gullett (2-0). L—Torrez (10-3). HRs—Boston, Hobson (12); New York, Stanley (1), Jackson (11).

Seattle 000 200 020—4 8 0
Chicago 010 000 100—2 5 0
Mitchell, Rawley (8), Romo (9) and Stinson; Stone, Willoughby (8) and Nahorodny. W—Mitchell (3-7). L—Stone (6-5). HRs—Seattle, Meyer (5); Chicago, Brazzeale 2 (2).

Cleveland 001 100 000—3 8 2
Kansas City 100 000 02x—3 6 0
Wise, Monge (8), Kern (9) and Alexander; Gura and Porter. W—Gura (5-1). L—Wise (4-10).

Oakland 012 000 100—4 9 0
Texas 000 000 401—5 9 2
Keough, McCally (7), Langford (7), Heaverlo (7) and Newman, Essian (7); Medich, Lindblad (8), Cleveland (9), Umbarger (9) and Sundberg. W—Umbarger (3-5). L—Heaverlo (2-3).

California 003 002 500—10 11 2
Minnesota 010 001 120—5 10 2
Tanana, D.Miller (8) and Downing; Erickson, Scarce (7), Thayer (7) and Borgmann, Wynegar (7). W—Tanana (11-3). L—Erickson (7-5). HR—California, Downing (3).

(13 innings)
Detroit 100 100 001 000 1—4 9 0
Toronto 002 000 001 000 0—3 8 1
Baker, Hiller (9) and Parrish; Garvin, Murphy (9), Willis (10) and Ashby, Cerone (10). W—Hiller (4-3). L—Willis (1-3). HRs—Detroit, Stanley (21); Toronto, Ashby (2).

Baltimore 000 150 200—8 8 2
Milwaukee 100 000 201—5 8 1
McGregor, Stanhouse (7) and Dempsey; Travers, Rodriguez (5), Stein (5), Replogle (8) and Moore. W—McGregor (8-4). L—Travers (3-3).

Reds Top Giants, Near First Place

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (UPI) — George Foster, who earlier hit his 15th homer and a double, drove in Joe Morgan with an eighth-inning triple last night to lift the Cincinnati Reds to one game out of first place in the National League West with a 6-3 victory over the division-leading San Francisco Giants.

With the score tied, 3-3, Morgan beat out an infield hit to start the eighth and advanced to second when Johnny LeMaster committed a throwing error on the play. A pickoff attempt by reliever Gary Lavelle sailed into center field and Morgan advanced to third. Foster followed with his triple off the wall in right-center and, after a walk, Ken Griffey capped the inning with a single that brought in two more runs.

Foster doubled and scored on a single by Dan Driessen in the sixth to tie the score, 3-3. He hit his homer in the first after a sacrifice fly by Morgan scored Pete Rose.

Braves 5, Padres 3

At San Diego, Gary Matthews tripled with two out in the 10th inning and scored the winning run on Dale Murphy's single to give Atlanta a 5-3 victory over San Diego. After Matthews's triple, Jeff Burroughs drew an intentional walk before Murphy's hit. With Rod Gilbreath running for Burroughs at second, Bob Horner hit a single to center for the final run.

Astros 5, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, shortstop Bill Russell's two errors in the first inning set up three unearned runs for Houston, paving the way for a 5-3 victory over Los Angeles.

Cardinals 4, Phillies 2

At Philadelphia, Ken Reitz batted in two runs with a double and a single in a 4-2 victory by St. Louis over Philadelphia. Bob Forsch hurled the first eight innings for St. Louis to gain his eighth victory against six defeats.

Mets 3, Expos 0

At New York, Nino Espinosa pitched a four-hitter in outdueling 11-game winner Ross Grimsley, and Steve Henderson, batting leadoff for only the second time this season, drove in two runs to lead New York to a 3-0 victory over Montreal. Espinosa stretched Montreal's streak of scoreless innings to 22.

Pirates 6, Cubs 1

At Pittsburgh, Bert Blyleven scattered nine hits and a three-run rally in the fourth inning gave Pittsburgh a 6-1 victory over Chicago. Blyleven struck out seven en route to his sixth victory in 11 decisions. Ken Holtzman, 0-1, making his first start as a Cub since Sept. 6, 1971, took the loss.

Tigers 4, Blue Jays 3

In the American League, at Toronto, back-to-back doubles by John Wockenfuss and Jason Thompson broke a 3-3 tie in the top of the 13th inning and led Detroit to a 4-3 victory over Toronto, ending a seven-game losing streak. Toronto tied the score, 3-3, in the ninth when Detroit starter Steve Baker gave up a one-out walk to Tommy Hutton. Relief pitcher John Hiller sent the game into extra innings by walking Rick Cerone and giving up a game-tying single by Otto Velez.

Orioles 8, Brewers 5

At Milwaukee, Rich Dauer's two-run double during a five-run fifth inning provided Baltimore with its 19th victory in the last 21 games, 8-5 over Milwaukee. Scott McGregor, who gave up a double to Paul Molitor and a walk to Sal Bando in the first inning, then retired the next 18 Milwaukee batters in order. He needed relief help from Don Stanhouse in the seventh to record his eighth victory in 12 games.

Angels 10, Twins 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Brian Downing hit a three-run homer and Ron Fairly drove in three runs with a pair of doubles to give Frank Tanana his 11th victory, a 10-5 triumph by California over Minnesota. Tanana, 11-3, allowed 10 hits through seven innings, with Dyar Miller getting the last six outs.

Rangers 5, A's 4

At Arlington, Texas, Richie Zisk's one-out single in the ninth inning scored Mike Jorgensen with the winning run in Texas's 5-4 victory over Oakland. Jorgensen led off the ninth by drawing a walk from Oakland loser Dave Heaverlo. Jim Mason then sacrificed and Bump Wills was intentionally walked before Zisk delivered. Jim Umbarger, 3-5, who came on with the bases loaded and none out in the ninth, pitched out of that jam to gain the victory.

Seattle 4, Chicago 2

At Chicago, Bruce Bochte's bases-loaded single with one out in the eighth inning scored both Larry Milbourne and Dan Meyer to give Seattle its third straight victory, 4-2 over Chicago. Meyer homered after a single by Milbourne in the fourth for Seattle's first run.

Royals 3, Indians 2

At Kansas City, Darrell Porter singled in one run and Clint Hurdle knocked in another with a ground-out in the eighth to lift Kansas City and left-hander Larry Gura to a 3-2 victory over Cleveland. Loser Rick Wise, 4-10, carried a four-hitter into the eighth inning before Tom Poquette reached base on an error by shortstop Tom Veryzer. Hal McRae bounced into a fielder's choice and took third on a single by George Brett. Porter singled home the tying run, sending Brett to third, and Hurdle delivered the game-winner on a bounce-out to second.

Stones Fighting to Keep His Amateur Standing

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP) — Dwight Stones, the former world record holder in the high jump, faces the loss of his amateur standing in a controversy over $33,000 he won in a televised multi-sports competition.

Stones, who held world records indoors at 7 feet 5¼ inches and outdoors at 7-7¼ and finished third in the 1976 Olympics, competes for his own Desert Oasis Track Club, an organization not recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Ken Worthen, chairman of the registration committee of the AAU's Southern Pacific Association, said his group met for four hours with Stones this week.

"I guess the basic thing is whether he is an amateur or a professional now," Worthen said of the bearing on whether Stones can be granted an AAU travel permit to compete in Europe this summer.

A Family Affair

The official said the money, Stones won was paid to his corporation, the Desert Oasis Track Club, which has his mother, sister, grandmother and attorney as officers.

"Did he illegally evade the AAU rules of amateurism and the international rules of amateurism by this action, or did he legally, through loopholes, avoid the requirements that amateur athletes cannot receive funds?" Worthen asked.

Attorneys for both the AAU and Stones are studying the situation with a ruling expected shortly.

Stones, 24, said he expected to retire within two years and planned to expand his club to help amateur athletes. However, Oasis currently is listed as a corporation for profit.

Worthen explained that international rules require that all prize money from athetic competition that has been sanctioned must go to the governing body of the country for which the athlete competes.

The U.S. AAU rule requires that a third of the funds must go to the national body for an athletes' travel fund, a third to local sports programs and a third to a nonprofit charitable organization chosen by the athlete and the national AAU.

Waiver of Rights

"Under the rules he could not give funds to the Desert Oasis Track club," Worthen said. "What has happened is that they waived the right to the money. However they maintained the personal power to designate where the money will go. That, in the minds of some attorneys, really is not a waiver but a maintenance of control over the funds."

Should the local registration committee rule against Stones, he could appeal to various AAU officials and finally to a civil court.

"I have a very deep apprehension that this is very close to civil action," said Worthen, indicating that this could have a major impact on the definition of amateurism in the United States.

Due for later meetings with the registration committee over similar issues are Jane Frederick, Kate Schmidt and Francie Larrieu. The first two are in Europe, without AAU travel permits, and Larrieu is vacationing.

Rams Drop Gabriel

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP) — Quarterback Roman Gabriel, 37, signed by the Los Angeles Rams as a free agent in April, has failed his physical exam and will not be able to play for the National Football League team, a Rams' spokesman said yesterday. Knee problems were cited.

Panatta Hurt

WIMBLEDON, England, June 21 (UPI) — Adriano Panatta withdrew from next week's Wimbledon championships today after pinching a nerve in his back during practice.

Art Buchwald

'Jaws III' Scenario

WASHINGTON — If "Jaws II" is a success at the box office, Universal Pictures will have no choice but to begin production on "Jaws III." The problem is, how many times can you frighten people with a man-eating shark?

I've been giving it a lot of thought. There is nothing that says "Jaws III" has to be a shark. As Elizabeth Ray once said, "There are a lot of other fish in the sea."

Buchwald

I have my own screen treatment for the third film, "Jaws III," instead of being about a shark, should be about the great snail darter.

The movie would take place at the TVA Tellico Dam in Tennessee. One night, a young workman and Miss Tennessee of 1977 are lying on the banks of the Tellico River telling dam stories when the girl decides to go swimming. Her boyfriend tells her it's too dangerous, but she goes in anyway.

Out of the murky water appears the cruel head of a monster snail darter measuring three inches from jaws to tail. It swims back and forth, perplexed by the strange body in the water. Suddenly, it bares its cruel, razor-sharp teeth and nips the girl on the arm. She screams, but it's too late. The snail darter nips her again on the thigh, then it nips her yet again. The girl frantically swims to shore with nips all over her body.

* * *

The workman and the girl go to see the chief of police.

The chief of police reports the incident to the head engineer of the TVA project. "It's obviously a snail darter, the most vicious fish known to dam builders," he tells the chief. "If the story gets out that we have snail darters in the Tellico River, they'll keep us from completing the dam. We have to keep this a secret."

"But I'm responsible for the lives and safety of the people along the Tellico," protests the chief of police. "Suppose somebody else gets bitten by the snail darter?"

"Don't worry," the engineer assures him, "having nipped Miss Tennessee of 1977, it could be miles from here by now."

Two days later, the attorney general of the United States is fishing off a pier when the same snail darter sees a toe in the water. Curious, it swims around for a few moments and then suddenly opens its jaws wide and grasps the toe. The attorney general falls over into the water and fights the snail darter for an hour, but the odds are hopeless. The attorney general is finally dragged out and returns to Washington, vowing to get the snail darter if it's the last thing he does.

The secret is out. News of the snail darter spreads like wildfire.

* * *

In order to save the dam, the town decides to hire a tough sea captain who hated snail darters ever since one had bitten off his fingernail years ago. From the description by the victims, he suspects this particular one was the same type of fish that had destroyed the use of his left hand. He is determined to get the snail darter, even if it costs him his life.

He goes out in a rowboat with a Swiss-made pocket knife.

Ten yards offshore, the snail darter starts circling under the boat. It nuzzles the side, then it nips one of the oars. The captain glimpses its brown stomach. He is sure now that this is his hated enemy. He takes out the pocket knife and is about to stab it when the chief of police runs down to the shore and shouts, "Stop. The Supreme Court has just ruled 6-3 that the snail darter is an endangered species. If you touch it, I'll have to arrest you."

The captain, his arm raised, pretends not to hear, and the chief takes out his gun and shoots the berserk captain in the chest, explaining later at the inquest, "I had to do it. It was the law of the land."

Israeli TV Will Show U.S. 'Holocaust' Film

TEL AVIV, June 21 (AP) — The television film "Holocaust" will be shown in Israel within the next few months, the Israeli broadcast authority decided after lengthy debate.

It had been argued that the American movie would cause mental torment to survivors of the Nazi concentration camps.

An Artist Walks Off His Drawing Board

"A is for Amy who fell down the stairs, B is for Basil assaulted by bears . . . E is for Ernest who choked on a peach, F is for Fanny sucked dry by a leech . . . U is for Una who slipped down a drain, V is for Victor squashed under a train.

From Edward Gorey's "The Gashleycrumb Tinies."

By Alan M. Kriegsman

WASHINGTON (WP) — Edward St. John Gorey, one can only presume after meeting him, must have had a hand in creating himself. He's so much like the Victorian weirdos who populate his little drawings and books — and this includes his name, which obviously predestined his career — that he seems to walk right off his own drawing board. Tall, gaunt, bearded, sunken-eyed, he could easily double, say, for the Baron de Zabrus, the vulpine impresario in his uproarious ballet fable, "The Gilded Bat," or for any one of dozens of other spooky eccentrics that have crept from the spidery cannies of his imagination.

Washington is getting its first large dose of Goreyana in the form of his designs for the production of "Dracula" at the Kennedy Center's Eisenhower Theater, which is set for a five-week run. The show bowed at the Martin Beck on Broadway last October and the original company is still firmly ensconced there. Without question, its success — a movie version is in the works — is largely due to Gorey's gaily macabre decor.

"Do I have dreams when I sleep?," he said. "All the time. All my life is one endless movie, when you come right down to it. And my dreams — they're movies, plays, books, ballets. Yes, once in a while they end up as books of mine. Often I dream these horror movies, awful nightmares from which I wake up paralyzed, consumed with anxiety — which I sort of enjoy. Usually, they're caused by something totally trivial I've been concerned about."

Early Dracula

Though the "Dracula" hit has added another huge contingent to his already ample store of admirers, Gorey admits to being partial to another monument of monsterdom. "I'm really much more of a Frankenstein person myself," he says, agreeing that all of humanity can be divided into two classes, the Dracula people and the Frankenstein people. "I was quite precocious as a child and read a lot. I read 'Dracula' when I was 5, and 'Frankenstein' at 7. It scared the bejesus out of me. Of course, I was bored by a lot of the book. At that age, it hadn't ever occurred to me you could skip anything.

Edward St.John Gorey.

"But I've always liked thrillers, and especially horror stories and movies. Maybe the one I liked best through all the years was 'Nosferatu'." "Nosferatu," as it happens, is one of the earliest screen versions of the Dracula tale, directed by F.W. Murnau in 1921, 10 years before the Bela Lugosi classic. Oddly enough, it was this same film that inspired composer Aaron Copland to write his first ballet score — oddly, because Gorey happens to be a ballet groupie nonpareil. Since the late '50s, he has attended virtually every New York performance of the New York City Ballet, and he still arranges his life to fit the company's schedule.

Another silent horror movie Gorey unstintingly adores is Carl Dreyer's "Vampyr," which he calls "the greatest horror movie ever." "I've heard Werner Herzog is getting ready to make a vampire film and I'm really looking forward to it," he says. "I loved his 'Aguirre.' It was one of the 10 best movie experiences of my life. I'd put it right up there with Griffith. But I detested his 'Heart of Glass' — it was so arty-darty, I was really disappointed. All that glass-blowing and that baroque ending on the island, what was that all about? I didn't understand a word of it."

By no means are all the characters in Gorey's books and drawings vampires, but most of them look as if they could be. His first book, written not long after his graduation from Harvard as a French literature major, was called "The Beastly Baby," and it begins, with fittingly Gothic illustration, "Once upon a time there was a baby. It was worse than other babies. For one thing, it was larger. Its body was not merely obese, but downright bloated. One of its feet had too many toes, and the other one not enough."

The Beginning

Eventually, the baby is carried off by an eagle and bursts in midair like a balloon. "And that, thank heavens, was the end of the Beastly Baby." It may have been the end for the baby, but it was only the beginning for Gorey. It took some years before the book world began to view such stuff as commercially viable — "The Beastly Baby" wasn't published until 1962, and then under Gorey's own imprint, the Fantod Press — but from the beginning a sort of underground Gorey cult grew and flourished.

He was born in 1925 in Chicago, the only child of Edward Lee and Helen Gorey. His father was a journalist for the Hearst papers. The parents were divorced when Gorey was 11 but remained on friendly terms, and after 16 years they remarried.

After his move from Boston to New York in 1953, he recalls, "Someone in the publishing business who'd seen my drawings asked me if I'd like to do a miniature book, yay big (he demonstrates with his fingers). I'd always loved looking over lots of 18th and 19th-century children's books, these tiny things with woodcuts and strange animals and illustrated alphabets." The result was his first published work, "The Unstrung Harp or Mr. Earbrass Writes a Novel."

Since then, there have been some 50-odd Gorey booklettes, as well as drawings, illustrations for other authors, book jackets, posters, ballet and theater designs, and his coterie following has broadened out to a mass market. "Amphigorey," a sample of 15 of his works from 1953 to 1965, issued in hardcover in 1972 and thereafter in paperback, has sold hundreds of thousands of copies internationally, and "Amphigorey Too," a sequel that came out in 1975, is currently in its third printing.

PEOPLE: *Mrs. Carter Takes Issue With Solzhenitsyn*

Rosalynn Carter has taken polite but firm issue with derogatory remarks about Western culture made recently by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet writer. Mrs. Carter, the first first lady to address the National Press Club in Washington since Eleanor Roosevelt 40 years ago, denied that Americans are wallowing in materialism. "Alexander Solzhenitsyn says he can feel the pressure of evil across our land," said Mrs. Carter. "Well, I do not sense that pressure of evil at all. I am not a Pollyanna about the mood of the country. It's not possible to work with the mentally ill, with the elderly, with those who suffer from poverty or racism and be indifferent to the devastating stigma that is held against them. But I can tell you: The people of this country are not weak, not cowardly and not spiritually exhausted. There is a pervasive desire among Americans to live a useful life, to correct the defects in our society, and to make our nation even greater than it already is."

Rosalynn Carter

* * *

Just before teeing off at a professional-amateur tournament in Iowa City, Gerald Ford, the former president, tossed off a few jokes for the crowd about his reputation for making golf shots that often hit spectators. "I'll try to keep the ball in the fairway," he said, "and I'll try not to do what Bob Hope accuses me of doing, and that's play four golf courses at once." He then hit a 220-yard shot down the middle of the fairway, and a sigh of relief went up from the crowd. But later, on the second hole of the course, Ford sliced his third shot and, sure enough, he was back in his familiar form. The ball struck a bystander, Neal Lundell, in the chest. Lundell assured Ford that it didn't hurt, but Ford apologized anyway.

* * *

In Columbus, Ohio, Larry Flynt, still recuperating from gunshot wounds suffered last March, has dismissed Hustler magazine publisher Paul Krassner to take over the duties himself. Flynt's wife, Althea, said that letters and calls from Hustler readers were critical of Krassner's appointment as publisher. Krassner, a liberal West Coast writer, was named publisher of the sex-oriented magazine last December when Flynt stepped down after announcing he had converted to Christianity. Mrs. Flynt said that after Flynt's wounding by an unknown assailant in Lawrenceville, Ga., on March 6, her husband discovered what she called "a profound loyalty to Larry among Hustler's audience." The wounding left the 35-year-old Flynt paralyzed below the hips. He has been undergoing physical therapy at Ohio State University Hospital.

* * *

Some people argued that polka without beer is like beer without foam, but that's the way it's going to have to be at the Moorhead, Minn., Armory — even if the dancing is in honor of Gov. Rudy Perpich. On the advice of the city attorney, the Moorhead City Council served notice it will not allow beer to be served June 28 at a social gathering and dance, dubbed "Polka with Perpich." City Attorney Robert Schaefer said that a local ordinance prohibits any alcoholic beverages in public places and makes no exceptions for the governor. "He's an ordinary citizen just like anybody else," Schaefer said. "Whether it's a church or whether it's a charitable organization like the Jaycees or the governor of Minnesota or my family reunion, we can't waive the law for something like that." Perpich comes from the Minnesota Iron Range where the polka is so much a part of life it is played at church in so-called "polka masses."

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